The McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, - - Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

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# McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVII. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1880. NO. 14.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and cheaply executed at the

MINER JOB ROOMS.

The office is supplied with Steam Power Presses and a complete assortment of the latest styles of type and material, and every appliance necessary for the prompt execution of

POSTERS, HANDBILLS
BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS, BILL HEADS
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS, PROGRAMMES
STATEMENTS, ETC.

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We make a Specialty of Legal Blank Printing. We keep in stock a full line of Law and Conveyancing, Justices' and Constables' Blanks, and are prepared to print any style of Blanks on short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

## Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 368, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main Street.

DAVAULT MARTIN, W. M.
E. H. BABB, Secy.

## Churches.

*METHODIST.*—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

*BAPTIST.*—W. C. Wiltse, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

*EPISCOPAL.*—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

*St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.*—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

## Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

*President Judge.*—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
*Additional Judge.*—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
*Associate Judges.*—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
*District Attorney.*—W. Smith, Port Allegany.
*Sheriff.*—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.
*Prothonotary.*—John B. Brawley, Bradford.
*County Treasurer.*—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
*Commissioners.*—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Bovee.
*County Clerk.*—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
*Jury Commissioners.*—J. A. Anderson, J. E. R. White.
*Auditors.*—Orrin D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. E. Bellows.
*County Surveyor.*—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
*Regular Terms of Court.*—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and Third Monday of December.

## Borough Officers.

*Burgess*—B. L. Knapp.
*Asst Burgess*—J. C. Hamlin.
*Council*—David Marsh, H. C. Wilson, Thomas King, D. L. Forsyth, Frank Kerns, Eugene Quankenbush.
*Constable*—H. L. Burlingame.
*School Directors*—D. L. Forsyth, David Sterrett, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. F. Barbour, S. W. Pattison.
*Justices*—G M Smith, P Ford
*Auditors*—W. Gifford, C. K. Sartwell, Edw'd McSweeney.
*Postmaster*—Frank Kerns, Alfred Sturdivant.
*Judges of Election*—S. Gordon.
*Inspectors*—D. L. Forsyth, C. K. Sartwell.
*Assessor*—G. M. Smith.

## Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners' Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them, and a special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

## BLANK PRINTING.

*THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES', CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.*

## Miscellaneous.

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

BUY HARNESS GOODS

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Single Harness, - $17 and upwards.
Double Harness, - $26 and upwards.

These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

I. S. GLEASON

Smethport, Pa. April 24, 1879.

NEW DRUG Store

W. T. CALLAR,

Dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES

TOILET ARTICLES,

Paints Oils Varnishes, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

Main St. (Brick Store.) SMETHPORT.

NEW MEAT MARKET

Rear of A. B. Armstrong's Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS

furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

S. J. ROCKWELL.

SMETHPORT BAKERY.

M. H. PICARD'S BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,

FINE TEAS,

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST SMETHPORT, PA.

WHEN YOU WANT

A Nice Piece of Meat

Call at the

MAIN STREET MARKET.

FRESH AND SALT MEAT AND FISH

of the best quality always on hand.

CEO. OCILVIE,

Next door to Callar's Drug Store, Main Street,

Smethport, Pa.

COME TO STAY!

Bergstresser,

THE ARTIST,

Has returned to Smethport, and is ready to take the pictures of the people by wholesale or retail. He has come to stay, and will furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS OR FERREOTYPES

Life-Like and Well Finished,

to old and new patrons, at reasonable rates. For the present he will occupy the old "Slide Hill Gallery" until he can put up a new building.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

Built and Repaired at

F. KERNS'

WAGON MANUFACTURY,

Water St., SMETHPORT, PA.

Having engaged a competent man to superintend the wood work of my Carriage and Wagon Shops I am prepared to take orders for

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

of every description, also

WAGONS AND BUGGIES

REPAINTED,

and new work finished complete.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY,

and all orders for work in that line, either in Wood or Iron will receive prompt attention.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

in every particular, both as to workmanship and prices. Give us a trial.

F. KERNS, Prop'r.

MILK! MILK! MILK!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally completed, and that on Monday, February 2, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!

Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.

At 5 Cents a Quart

until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.

Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 29, 1880-tf.

## Republican State Ticket.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY GREEN, of Northampton.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
JOHN A. LEMON, of Blair.

WHATEVER may be said of the erratic course of the Philadelphia *Times* on politics generally, it is always solid for poor old Andy Curtin, the congressional beggar.

CINCINNATI has been fixed upon by the National Democratic Committee as the place for holding the National Convention, and Tuesday, June 22d, is the date on which it will be held.

HON. JOHN CESSNA has been appointed Chairman of the Republican State Committee. That means an energetic campaign and thorough organization. He understands the politics of the State thoroughly and can lead our party to victory in gallant style.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, was defeated in the Republican primarres on Staten Islan, and his voice was not heard in the Utica convention pleading against sending a Grant delegation to Chicago. He will stay at home and "scratch."

THE Greenbackers will meet at Harrisburg on the 22d of March, to decide the mode of choosing their delegates to Chicago. There is no necessity for all this trouble. A few men in each congressional district could meet in their back offices and name the the delegates.

IT is urged that the patent burglar alarm scares the burglar. And that, we take it, is its highest recommendation. There isn't one man in twenty who can scare a burglar, and if he can do it he doesn't want to do it. Let this important business be attended to by the machine and all is likely to be well.—*Elmira Free Press.*

MR. WILLIAM P. SMULL has been appointed Resident Clerk of the House of Representatives, in place of William C. Coope, resigned. Mr. Smull is a brother of the late lamented John A. Smull, who held this office so long and discharged his duties so efficiently. The new clerk is well known throughout the State, understands the requirements of the position thoroughly and will no doubt prove a competent and obliging officer.—*Philadelphia Times.*

MR. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, introduced a bill in the House the other day abolishing the tax on tobacco and reducing the tax on distilled spirits to fifty cents on every proof gallon. As a scheme for reducing the Government revenue and increasing the consumption of tobacco and whisky this cannot be beaten. If Congress wants to do that thing to accommodate Kentucky, Blackburn has pointed the way.—*Buffalo Express*

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The *Graphic's* Washington special states that a private letter from Cuba says the first intelligence of the action of the Pennsylvania Convention, in endorsing Gen. Grant for a third term, reached the Grant party in a cablegram to Gen Sheridan. Sheridan read the telegram aloud. The announcement was greeted with silence by all the party, who were anxious to hear what Grant would say, but he merely remarked, "That's quite a surprise."

THE Maine brigands emptied the State Treasury before the Supreme Court routed them. Every dollar which they could reach was taken, and when the Republicans came they found a bankrupt Treasury. In a recent speech in the Assembly, advocating the payment of the $18,000 which the Garcelon raid cost, the Hon. Eugene Hale specified some of the grabbing which took place. Every appropriation, he said, remaining over with a dollar was seized by the Governor and Council. He had occasion the other day to look at an appropriation for the female visitors to the insane hospital, and only about a third of it was drawn for its legitimate purpose, but every dollar of the other two-thirds had been taken by the Governor and Council for other purposes. One man had drawn $2,000 from the high school fund for advance work which he had never done. Every appropriation which had any money had been unlawfully pillaged in this way, and no vouchers were left. It was a clean sweep, and the more the voters of the State contemplate it the more thankful they are that the State House itself was left.

THE Republican party was formed for the purpose of righting a great wrong. It declared that when the Almighty made this planet he intended it to be free. It was organized as an opponent to the trade in human flesh, and it boldly proclaimed the right of man to the use of his own limbs. It asserted its doctrines amid the thunders of a revolution that shook the earth from centre to circumference. It struck the shackles from the slave; restored to him his wife and children that had been sold from him like beasts of the field, and sent him forth in the pride of his new created manhood as a man among men. And its mission is not accomplished. It has removed the stains from the tarnished escutcheon of the United States, and made her flag in fact what it had hitherto been in name, "the Banner of the Free." But it must now lay the base of that structure of freedom so broad, and make its foundations so strong, that no future attempt of treason shall shake for one instant that structure, which has been founded on the broad principles of man's equality, or disturb the equilibrium of that temple which has been consecrated from foundation to dome by the prayers of the patriot, and hallowed from turret to base by the soldier's blood.

## NEW YORK FOR GRANT.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT UTICA —GRANT DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

The New York Republicans met in convention at Utica yesterday to select delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. It was a foregone conclusion several days ago that the majority of the convention would be in favor of instructing the delegate to support the nomination of U. S. Grant.

Chas. E. Smith was chosen permanent Chairman, with a long list of vice presidents and secretaries. The organization being effected the following platform was presented:

The Republicans of the State of New York, assembled to appoint delegates to represent them in the National Convention, reaffirm the principles and patriotic purposes of the Republican party heretofore declared and faithfully acted upon; and, deeply impressed with the responsibility now devolved upon them declare that the safety of the Nation is again imperiled by the virulent and unlawful efforts of the Democratic party to overawe and subvert the State governments, by the conduct of its leaders in Maine and in several Southern States, thereby intending to secure the control General Government by deeds of violence and fraud, and in defiance of the carefully-constituted judicial authorities.

In the presence of these grave and threatening dangers it is the duty of the Republican party of the Union, in its united strength, to meet and prevent them, and to this end, mindful of their great responsibility in the coming Presidential contest, and of the fact that it must be determined by the electoral vote of their State, the Republicans of New-York hereby solemnly pledge to the Republicans of other States their ability to cast it for Ulysses S. Grant.

We declare that in him we repose an absolute trust for honesty, his fidelity to duty, his serene judgment and solid intelligence, his varied experiences, and for the uniform success that has ever attended his efforts in securing the integrity, perpetuity, grandeur, and prosperity of our common country. For these reasons and because we are satisfied that in him the nation, North and South, decidedly greet the candidate deserving its confidence, we present him as entitled to the suffrage of every patriotic citizen.

We also declare that the objection to third Presidential terms applies only to a third consecutive term, and is utterly inapplicable to the re-election of Gen. Grant, who is and has been a private citizen absent from the country, destitute of all Presidential or official influence or patronage, and whose election must be by the free choice of the people, unaided by those influences which alone give force, if any there be to that objection; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Republicans of New York believe that the renomination of Ulysses S. Grant as a Presidential candidate is of urgent importance, and the delegates this day assembled are called upon and instructed to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination.

The adoption of the resolution brought out considerable discussion, during which Senator Conkling in a quite lengthy speech, which we will publish in full in our next issue, completely answered the third term bugbear. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 217 to 180. Roscoe Conkling, Alonzo B. Cornell, Chester A. Arthur and James D. Warren were named as delegates at large.

### Our Best-Abused Men.

From Forney's Progress.

I say, then, give me the best-abused character of the ages, give me the men and women who make us think, the men who run the gauntlet of criticism. Give me in preference to sneering doubters and shallow sciolists, rather the iconoclasts who break the old bad ideals. I do not want to startle you, but in the present world I would rather trust another William Cobbett than another John A. Roebuck; another Tom Paine than another Louis Napoleon; and of the present age in our own country, I like old Bob Toombs of Georgia. He is a bully and a braggart, but he is honest in his insanity. I need not repeat how I honor Ben Butler, who says more good things and does less selfish ones than forty such money hoarders as the elder Astor. A sincere pessimist is Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, able, sour, honest and utterly intractable; but I like him because he has stuck too long on the wrong side to judicially see the right one. Such dead aggressives as Ben Wade, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, Zach Chandler and Henry C. Carey stood in the pillory of criticism all their lives and retaliated with all their best ability. I knew better than their antipodes that I have named, and every bitter word they spoke I can match with a number of sweet acts of goodness. Like their Southern opposites they were real, earnest and plucky, as far removed from the chronic conceit of many of the modern English as if they were creations of another planet.

THE oil producers say frankly that they did not gain all they hoped for by their assault on the oppressive monopoly, and give as a reason that they have not been fairly dealt with by the administration of the State. That is a bad thing to be said with such manifest evidence of justice as in this celebrated case, but it will do no good to argue it now. The producers have been dealt with as all other men are when they contend with the compact power of wealth and political influence. Their cause is bound up with that of all of shippers, and will never triumph until heartily supported by Congress. Their suits were a local remedy for a constitutional disease, and under any circumstances, perhaps, could work only the merest local and temporary relief. But they have earned the respect of the country for so boldly striking at a general wrong, and the country will stand by them if they push their claims before the only body which can give permanent relief from the tyranny of transporters. If they have not gained all they wished, they have gained much in compelling the monopolists to at least confess the injustice complained of.

The moral effect of this is worth all it has cost.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph*

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

In a recent letter reference was made to the bill appropriating the necessary sums for a monument and centennial celebration at Yorktown Va. It now transpires that this affair will as far surpass any preceding centennial commemoration of military events connected with the revolution, as the surrender of Cornwallis transcended in glorious results any of the victories that had gone before it. The commissioners appointed by the governors of the thirteen original states, who have the matter in hand, have agreed upon the following general plans:

A formal invitation will be sent to the French Government to participate in the ceremonies, and the French society of New York is now carrying on a correspondence on the subject. Count Rochambeau, a descendant of Lafayette has already signified his intention of coming over, and it is believed that a French fleet and at least one regiment of French troops will be present. A week is to be set aside for the reception and entertainment of these guests; an extensive parade ground will be laid out, and festivities of all kinds will be provided, both for day and night. It is proposed to select thirteen ladies, one from each of the old colonies, who will inaugurate a series of Yorktown tea parties throughout the country. These ladies will probably meet at Old Point, Va. during the coming summer and arrange the programme. Secretary Evarts evinces great interest in the celebration, and says the State Department will in its correspondence make a strong point of its importance, and the earnest desire of our government that the French should take an active and hearty participation in the ceremonies.

Such are a few of the general features of the programme. And it is all very well as far as it goes; but where do the British come in? They certainly were present in large numbers and figured conspicuously in the events which it is intended thus to commemorate. It may that the projectors of the celebration intended to leave our English cousins out altogether. If so it will be very much like the play of Hamlet, with the part of the moody prince omitted.

On Tuesday last the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted the evidence taken in the Ingalls bribery case, with a majority and a minority report, both agreeing on the one vital point, that nothing had been elicited showing improper influences on the part of the Kansas Senator to procure his re-election. Nothing better illustrates the flimsy foundation upon which rests many of these long and expensive investigations, than do the facts in this case. A lot of disgruntled politicians in Kansas than whom a more unscrupulous set of adventurers cannot be found in any section of the country—surmised from their own venal proclivities that Senator Ingalls had bought his way through their Legislature. They came on here a year ago and set this investigation well running; ever since then it has been grinding away, but turning out nothing but chaff. The Democrats on the committee being decent men long ago got ashamed of the whole business.

Not so do things run in the House. I referred two weeks ago to the Curtin-Yocum case and the probable report which would be made in connection therewith, expressing the opinion at the same time, that it was in accordance with a policy that the Democrats there had resolved upon to wit; to increase their majority by giving the contested seats in every instance to their own party friends or to declare them vacant. The Election Committee of the House has, within the past few days, been considering the Donnelly-Washburn case. Although they are going through the forms of taking testimony and hearing arguments, it is pretty well settled that they will report in favor of giving the seat to Donnelly—this too, in face of the fact that Washburne was elected by 3,000 majority. They are profiting by the example set them by the infamous Garcelon by which he disfranchised five of the largest cities of Maine; they propose to throw out the entire vote of the city of Minneapolis on mere technicalities.

Acklen of Louisana it is to be hoped, is to get the quietus. He has always been a disgrace to his State as well as to Congress, but he has heretofore succeeded in making many believe him innocent of the deeds charged against him—deeds so foul and criminal, that had he been some friendless negro, instead of a member of the House, he might have been hung ere now without the formality of a trial. In January he made a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he was, but is not now, a member, creating the impression that he did so at the instance of Mr. King of that committee, when in fact the latter was absent and knew nothing of the matter. This unwarranted proceeding being the subject of newspaper comment he attempted to cover up his act by recalling the report on the plea that it had been made by mistake, and with great effontery asked to have the matter investigated. His request was complied with, and the report of the committee made on Wednesday last. Mr. Cox of N. Y., shows that he has not only insulted the Foreign Affairs Committee and the House but that he was virtually guilty of forgery in writing Mr. King's name in pencil to the report. The scope of the inquiry being limited to an investigation of facts only Mr. Cox said no recommendation as to what action the House ought to take in the premises had been made. After considerable discussion the subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report the proper method of dealing with this young Louisianian, who has seemed so anxious to gain notoriety. There is a very general sentiment that a due regard for the good name of the House requires his expulsion and that the Judiciary Committee will so recommend.

Mr. Wood reported on Wednesday from the Ways and Means Committee the new funding bill. In general terms it authorizes the issue of $500,000,000 of 30-40 bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest, and $300,000,000, in treasury notes paying the same interest, redeemable in two and payable in ten years. After July 1, 1880, it forbids the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving any other bonds as security for the circulation of national banks.

At a meeting held in this city a few nights ago, composed of prominent Republicans and largely of members of Congress; a "National Blaine club" was organized, and Hon. Hiram Price was chosen President. A long list of gentlemen representing nearly every State and territory, were elected vice-presidents. Among the names so published I observe that of Hon. John I. Mitchell.

HAL.

### Gen. Grant on Expediency.

For sound, sterling, good sense commend us to the man on horseback. He has a mind of his own and a good judgment that seldom leaves him at fault. He has been tested so many times, withal is so honest, so firm and patriotic, why should there be a distrust for a third term? Just to the point is an interview, published in the last number of "Around the World with General Grant," by John Russell Young. These are the General's words:

"I hear a great deal in politics about expediency," said the General one day. "The only time I ever deliberately resolved to do an expedient thing for party reasons, against my own judgment, was on the occasion of the expansion or inflation bill. I never was so pressed in my life to do anything as to sign that bill, never. It was represented to me that the veto would destroy the Republican party in the West; that the West and South would combine and take the country, and agree upon some even worse plan of finance; some plan that would mean repudiation. Morgan, Logan and other men, friends whom I respected, were eloquent in presenting this view. I thought at last I would try and save the party, and at the same time the credit of the Nation from the evils of the bill. I resolved to write a message, embodying my own reasoning and some of the arguments that had been given me, to show that the bill, as passed, did not mean expansion or inflation, and that it need not affect the country's credit. The message was intended to soothe the East, and satisfy the foreign holders of the bonds. I wrote the message with great care, and put in every argument I could call up to show that the bill was harmless and would not accomplish what its friends expected from it. Well, when I finished my wonderful message, which was to do so much good to the party and country, I read it over, and said to myself: What is the good of all this? You do not believe it. You know it is not true." Throwing it aside, I did what I believed to be right—veto the bill! I could not," said the General, smiling, "stand by my own arguments. While I was in this mood—and it was an anxious time with me, so anxious that I could not sleep at night, with me a most unusual circumstance—the ten days were passing in which the President must sign or veto a bill. On the ninth day I resolved inflexibly to veto the bill and let the storm come. I gave orders that I would see no one, and went into the library to write my message. Senator Edmunds came to the White House and said he wanted to say one word. He came in looking very grave and anxious. He said he wanted to speak of the inflation bill, to implore me not to sign it. I told him I was just writing a message vetoing it. He rose a happy man and said that was all he wanted to say, and left. When the Cabinet met, my message was written. I did not intend asking the advice of the Cabinet, as I knew a majority would oppose the veto. I never allowed the Cabinet to interfere when my mind was made up, and on this question it was inflexibly made up. When the Cabinet met, I said that I had considered the inflation bill. I read my first message, the one in which I tried to make myself and every one else believe what I knew was not true, the message which was to save the Republican party in the West, and save the National credit in the East and Europe. When I finished reading, I said that as this reasoning had not satisfied me, I had written another message. I read the message of veto, saying that I had made up my mind to send it in. This prevented a debate, which I did not want, as the question had passed beyond debate. There was only one word changed, on the suggestion of Mr. Robeson. I said, if I remember, that no 'patent medicine' scheme of printed money would satisfy the honest sentiment of the country. Robeson thought the 'patent medicine' allusion might be unnecessarily offensive to the friends of inflation. So I changed it, although I wish I had not. The country might have accepted the word as a true definition of the inflation scheme."

THE danger of the hip-pocket has again been demonstrated, though the lesson will perhaps have no lasting effect upon the hot-blooded Southerners, among whom the hip-pockets chiefly abounds. The incident occurred in the hall of the Louisiana House of Representatives, two days ago, while that distinguished body was in session. The news of the last attempt on the Speaker's life was contained, under startling headlines in the very papers which lay on the desks of some of the members, and it is not surprising, when a pistol shot was heard in the vicinity of the Speaker's chair, that thoughts of the attempted assassination of some of the members were uppermost in many minds. The Speaker himself seemed most affected, and subsequent proceedings showed that his agitation was not without cause. He was noticed suddenly to grow very pale, and then, without a word of explanation or calling any one to the chair, he hastily retired through a back door, leaving an embarrassed member on the floor, who had commenced a long address and got as far as "Mr. Speaker." The deadly weapon was in the hip-pocket or "Mr. Speaker," and now that gentleman walks a little lame from the inconvenience of a pistol ball in his leg.

THE *Patriot* this morning with more zeal than sense, rushes to the defense of Mr. Thomas F. Bayard's secession record. The TELEGRAPH stated that record correctly last night. The *Patriot* this morning attempts to contradict it. We place against the statement of the *Patriot* the following from that equally zealous Democratic champion, the New York *Sun* of yesterday:

There is a stir in Democratic circles here over the assertion in the New York *Sun* yesterday that Thomas F. Bayard in 1861 addressed a meeting in Dover, Delaware, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy unless seceded States would peaceably agree to return to the Union. Newspaper files were hunted and a two-column report was found of the Delaware Peace Convention of June 27, 1861. Most abusive and treasonable utterances were there made by ex-Congressman Whitely. Mr. Bayard spoke after him in a less vehement strain, but with equally explicit hostility to the war for the Union, characterizing the Union army as a hireling army, denouncing Lincoln's acts as illegal, and saying that Delaware was held as a province by Federal power. His father, who was then Senator, having been requested to resign by a large meeting previously held, Thomas F. Bayard said he was authorized to say that if upon a poll of the vote of Delaware upon the occasion of peace or war, the people voted for war, his father would resign.

This was June 27, more than seventy days after the South had begun the war at Fort Sumter. Up to this exposure of his record Mr. Bayard had been regarded as a strong man for war Democrats and moderate Republican voters in New York and New England.

Did Thomas F. Bayard make a speech in favor of secession? YES! And he was arrested and held in custody by the United States authorities for his treasonable utterances.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

### Low Prices for Butter.

The New York *Tribune* in its market report, explained why some butter is sold for such low prices. In speaking of butter it said "Light colored goods are very hard to dispose of and several lots were thought well sold at 8 to 10 cents." If butter makers would get the top price they should use the Perfected Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It gives a pure dandelion color and never turns red, or rancid but tends to improve and preserve the butter.

## To Rent.

A FARM on Cole Creek. Inquire of D. C. Young, Larrabee, or of

Mrs. A. E. TAYLOR,
14-21 Smethport.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED.

A first-class Life Insurance Company in New York wants SPECIAL, GENERAL and LOCAL AGENTS, in unoccupied territory in the State of Pennsylvania. Address MANAGER OF AGENCIES, Box 100, New York Post Office.
14-17

ESTATE OF PETER YERDON, LATE OF Keating township, deceased.

Letters of administration upon the above named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the same will present them for payment, and those indebted thereto will please make immediate payment.

J. A. YERDON, Adm'r.
14-19

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OF ALL KINDS,

JEWELRY

of all descriptions.

SILVER-WARE

The Best Made.

POCKET CUTLERY

A Full Assortment.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,

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And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.

I Will match the

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against the world for time and money All kinds of

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a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.

Call and See us.

M. L. Armstrong,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

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CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND

The best stock of STOVES,

RANGES AND TINWARE.

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REMEMBER—I can't call on you individually, take your orders and them send for the goods, But I CARRY A STOCK for the benefit of my customers, and I will not be undersold for cash.

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Blacksmithing, Orders Promptly Attended Horse-Shoeing

Old Wagons and Sleighs Repaired.

Shop near Higgins Marble Works. Main St. Stalls free of charge while work is being done.

DIGEL & WIND, Prop'rs.

J. C. HAMLIN,

—DEALER IN—

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CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS,

OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

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JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.

ALFRED STURDVEINT

Has removed his

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Main St., SMETHPORT, PA.,

Where he has improved facilities for

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING

H. W. RUBIN,

Dealer in

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES,

Jewelry and Silverware,

Having employed a First-class Watchmaker, I am now prepared to do all manner of work belonging to the trade.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

I have also on hand a fine assortment of

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FURNISHING GOODS.

Smethport, PA.

MASONIG HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse.

We are now settled in our new store, and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and the county with

FURNITURE

of all kinds and of

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

# THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 26, 1880.


LABOR that readily commands one dollar per day in the North does not receive more than four cents an hour in the South. The cost of cultivating cotton, rice and sugar is not half what it was during the existence of slave labor, and no investment whatever is required for the support of any portion of their laborers by reason of infirmity or disability. And while this is the fact, the crops of the Southern States never sold for higher prices than they do now.

THOSE who sneered at the idea of asserting the inviolability of the Monroe doctrine will profit by a study of the temper of Congress, where there is a growing disposition to maintain the principle of excluding European interference in the affairs of this continent at all hazards. The divine right of kings to live on the fruits of other men's toils, and slaughter them as a pastime, will never be suffered to engraft itself on the civilization of the Western Continent, and the time is approaching when this doctrine will be put to a test.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY of Minnesota, has more effrontry, egotism and cheek than any man in the Democratic party. He started life as a bounty jumper, and by perseverance in business succeeded in winning a seat in Congress, where he disgraced himself and his constituents, for which he was left at home. Now the conniving demagogue is intriguing to get the seat of W. D. Washburn in Congress, to which he was elected by a majority of over three thousand. This is only another effort to steal a seat from a Republican, and is of the class of political felonies to which the attempt to steal a State in Maine belonged. It may be said in this connection that the Democratic majority is ready to encourage any man who was beaten as a Democratic candidate for Congress to contest the seat of the regularly elected occupant, all that is required to unseat a Republican being to to prove that his opponent is a Democrat. This is the novel condition of American politics growing out of the well-known recklessness and corruption of Democratic partisanship.

IT will be the endeavor of certain malcontent and all the mongrel journals of Pennsylvania to prove that the Republican State Convention did not do that which it has done because the action of the delegates was not unanimous. On the other hand, if their action had been unanimous these same journals would have declared that that result had been brought about by pressure and corrupt means. No convention of two hundred and fifty-one delegates could be manufactured with the expectation that their action would be absolutely unanimous; for such expectation presupposes the absence of independent thought. On all questions there must be a minority, and it is right that there should be; for then only is the edict of the majority enforced. The fact recognized by thinking people is that the majority of the late State Convention was for Grant, and the minority was solid for Blaine; for while the Maine Senator had many true followers, there were very many who cared nothing for him except to use him as a club to strike at Senator Cameron and then throw him aside. It is these men who have injured Blaine in Pennsylvania, and the effect of their action when understood outside the limits of the State will injure him elsewhere.

SENATOR Don Cameron is just now receiving the concentrated fire of all the anti-Grant newspapers. He is very sharply criticised for having taken into custody the Pennsylvania delegation to the Chicago Convention. It is amusing to read many of the epithets projected at Cameron; all of which he, the victor in his own State, can afford to stand up before and take like a little man. The talk is about King Cameron, Boss Cameron, and Cameron the manipulator, the selfish politician, and all that. The cause of all this is that the Pennsylvania Republicans, unders Cameron's lead, have instructed their representatives in the National Convention to support Grant, and to vote together. Some of the dissatisfied ones declare that "another such victory would be fatal to Grant." Others declare that "Harrisburg was Grant's Waterloo," which is all his opponents could ask. But the plain facts are: Pennsylvania gives her strong support to Grant, and that is a great point in his favor. If New York gives her support to Grant, as is wholly probable, these two great States will command the situation. And when the Chicago Convention meets on the 3d of June, if there is no better reason for not nominating Grant than has yet been advanced, and there are just as good reasons for nominating him as now exists, Ulysses S. Grant will be the Republican standard-bearer in the national campaign.—Syracuse *Journal*.

### A Test of Indian Courage.

An Indian intertribal fair was held not long ago in Indian Territory, in order to show some of the results of civilizing savages. A number of tribes attended, and displayed articles of home manufacture, such as needle-work, embroidery, lace work and blankets. Many of the Indians had their photographs taken and showed a childish delight in looking at their faces. Others, however, could not be persuaded to go near the camera.—Yellow Bear, of the Arapahoes, was the first to pass through the ordeal of a sitting. He suffered himself to be properly seated, and the camera to be brought to bear upon him. But when the prepared plate was placed in the box and the cloth lifted, he leaped to his feet with a bound and attempted to leave the tent. All attempts to reason with him failed. At last a photograph of a Cheyenne, taken some years ago, was shown him. He looked at it a moment, then went quietly back to his chair and sat there like a statue while his negative was taken. He explained that no Cheyenne warrior was a greater brave than he. The gigantic Osages, on the other hand, would not approach the tent. They said the camera robs them of their good spirits. The Kickapoos gave the same reason, and a photographer was peremptorily ordered out of their country on that account. The Indian is a profound believer in the power of spirits for good or evil, and takes care never to offend them.

## THE THIRD TERM.

The pretended fear of a Third Term rests on the presumed danger that the eighty thousand Federal officials, placed in office by the candidate seeking a third term, may be able to perpetuate the power of the official from whom they obtained their places, and to whom they look for retention in office. So far as this is a danger it may well claim consideration. But the effort to apply it to General Grant is, to the last degree, preposterous. Are the officials in place by the favor of Hayes, of Sherman, of Schurz, of Evarts, of any member of the existing administration—in office by the influence of Grant? Are they in favor of his election? Is it not well known that they are not? In fact the one man all the placemen and hangers-on of this mongrel administration especially dislike, and are anxious to beat is Ulysses S. Grant; and he has less influence now exerted by officials for his nomination than any other candidate for the Presidency—including Tilden. In the teeth of such a fact as this, men who rail about the Third Term rely too much on the ignorance of the average understanding, and they may confidently look for general derision and contempt when they indulge in such fustian argument. And, after all, the whole Third Term hubbub rests on the shallowest of foundations. Washington, who is cited as the great exemplar, was quite as famed for accepting as for declining public honors. For after serving two terms as President he accepted the life office of Lieutenant General of the army. Jefferson did decline a third term of the Presidency. But he waited with anxious interest to find whether he could be elected a third time, and only declined when he was convinced that he could not be.

And further still, the men who now clamor against a third term for the Presidency, are in politics for the very opposite principle as to official tenure. They have no excuse for being engaged in politics, no pretext for existence as a political faction, other than the perpetuity of the official term, reaching even to death, and only terminable by that grim enemy of incumbents—that dearest friends of expectants—or by bad behavior. This perpetuity of official tenure they call a principle, and bother us with a din that it is a principle of the highest rank. If it be a grand principle, or a principle at all, it necessarily carries its devotees to the logical results which follow the observance of principles. Thus, if a postmaster, customs officer, or a tide-waiter, is to hold his office for any number of terms, then a President cannot be excluded. What is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander, where you make your sauce "on principle." And if the lower officials are to enjoy a perpetual term of office, why may not a President be re-elected for an indefinite time? It will be difficult to show why not, we conceive, if the attempt be made to turn this trumpery, called Civil Service Reform, into a principle. The truth is, that endless official tenure during good behavior is a trick and a scheme whereby rich men may fill the public offices with their brainless sons just from college, and create a sort of exclusive aristocracy of officials, and so at once force the Government to keep these witlings in food, and yet not suffer the "cutchawed" young cads to lose their place in society by honestly earning their bread, and it relieves the purses of their rich parents from the drain of their support. To attempt to exalt so transparent a swindle as this into a "principle" is trying to the patience. But if its advocates believe its potency as a principle, they at least must follow it to its conclusion. And that closes their mouths against a third—or a tenth—term.

But putting this all aside, the common sense of the American people cannot be imposed upon by the cry that the eighty thousand office holders can control the will of the seven millions of free and intelligent voters of the United States. It is scarcely wise for men in the North, who have just recovered from a laugh over the Democratic cry that a hundred Federal soldiers were grinding the twelve millions of people in the South under the "iron heel of military despotism"—we believe that was the picturesque way of putting it—to declare that the eighty thousand Federal officials are a startling danger to the fifty millions of people of the nation.

### Terms of Township Officers.

The terms of all township officers, excepting School Directors and Justices of the Peace, at present commence on the first Monday in April. This is changed by an act of the legislature approved June 4, 1879, the first and most important section of which is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the term of office of every township officer hereafter elected, whose term of office would, under existing laws, expire on the first Monday of April of any year, shall expire on the first Monday of March next preceding said Monday of April; and the terms of the successors of such township officers shall begin on the first Monday of March, and shall continue for the time now fixed for the duration thereof by existing laws.

According to the provisions of this act the terms of township officers elected on the 17th of February, 1880, will end on the first Monday of March, 1881—that is, such officers elected this year, excepting School Directors and Justices of the Peace, will be chosen only for a term of eleven months. On and after 1881 the terms of all such township officers will commence and end on the first Monday in March of each year.

### A Beautiful Thought.

When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away on the nightfall of age, and the shadow of the path becomes deeper and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrow and felicities of our early years. If we have had a home to shelter, and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have gathered round our fireside, the rough places of wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, and many dark spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are those whose intercourse with the world hasn't changed the tone of their holier feelings, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and so touching in the evening of their lives.

NEARLY 400,000 persons are employed on British and Irish railroads.

### Why they were not Punished.

During a conversation in South Carolina recently with Judge Mackey, an old friend, Gen. Grant made some interesting explanations of certain events. Among other things Judge Mackey asked if it were, as had been stated, recently, that, after the surrender, President Johnson proposed to arrest Gen. Lee and have him tried in the civil courts on a charge of treason; and that Gen. Grant had interposed and prevented his arrest, threatening to resign his commission in the army if the arrest was made.

Gen. Grant replied that "the statement referred to was not entirely correct. I did not interpose, specially," he said, to prevent the arrest of Gen. Lee. Soon after President Lincoln's assassination Mr. Johnson sent for me, and stated that he had decided that the general officers of the Confederate army should be arrested and placed on trial for treason in the civil courts. The entire Cabinet was present, except Mr. Seward, who was then suffering from severe wounds received at the hands of an assassin conspirator. I replied: 'Mr. President, I am deeply concerned about this matter.—When those officers of the rebel army surrendered they gave their parole, in which they bound themselves not to take up arms against the United States until they were regularly exchanged, and I bound myself that they should not be disturbed by the government of the United States while they obeyed the laws of the United States, and of the States in which they resided. They have kept this parole, and it is my duty to see to it, as far as I can, that the pledge I gave them on my behalf of the government shall not be violated. I protest against their arrest, for my honor is involved in maintaining the pledge I gave them.' President Johnson and several members of the Cabinet then insisted that what I had stated would be perfectly true if those officers were the citizens of a foreign State, but that, as they were American citizens and amenable to the laws of the country, the military parole could only exempt them from actual confinement as prisoners of war, and could not relieve them from prosecution in the courts. I said that all civilized nations respected the terms of surrender granted by a successful general to armed public enemies, and that I would exhaust every lawful resource in preventing this violation of the faith of the government, which I had pledged to those men. President Johnson and his entire Cabinet were against me, and insisted upon their views of the matter. I told them that I could not sustain it. I called upon Mr. Seward that night, being anxious to consult with him; and, though I found him suffering greatly from his injuries, told him what had occurred. I say it to his honor, that he earnestly supported me in my protest against the arrest of the paroled Confederate officers. These are the real facts of the case."

### Fight Between a Buffalo and Tiger.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from the island of Java an account of the manner in which the people there are entertained: All the while the buffalo remained with poised horns and glaring eyes fixed on its adversary. Soon the tiger gathered itself for a spring, and made a single tremendous bound, which the spectators felt sure would settle the contest. Not so, however, for the tiger had failed in his attempt to catch the buffalo by the back of the neck, and only made a wound with its claws, when it was thrown off. Failing in its attack it seemed to lose courage and sidled off, cat like. Now it was the buffalo's turn to make the attack, for in an instant it rushed with great fury at the tiger, and with a roar of rage, thrust its horn into its striped side. This added to the fierceness of the tiger, which returned to the encounter, inflicting another serious wound on the neck of the buffalo. Again the tiger was thrown off, and the buffalo succeeded in giving it another home thrust. So the battle went on, neither seeming to get the better of the other, till after a contest of two hours the buffalo plunged its horns deep into the side of the tiger repeating the blow once or twice, and the contest was ended, the buffalo, as usual being the victor.


*MISCELLANEOUS.*

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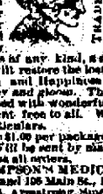


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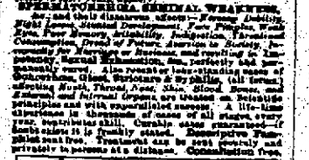


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Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn'a, Feb'y 25, 1878.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An immediate entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidences, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

(v18-n16 tf.) ROBT. C. SIMPSON, Agent of the Trustees.

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ADAM BROCKAM,
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Orders promptly attended to and work carefully and neatly executed.
Office over Callar's Drug Store. THOS. KING. 35-52

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For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will (under the act of 29th April A. D. 1874, and its supplements) be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a charter incorporating the "Smethport Gas and Water Company," to be located at the Borough of Smethport, McKean county, Pa., the object and purpose of said corporation to be to furnish gas for light and heat to the inhabitants of said Borough of Smethport, Pa., and also to furnish water to the inhabitants of said borough.

Feb. 12, 1880.—12-14. A. HAMAR.

Charter Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to Hon. R. F. Wilson, Law Judge, at Smethport, Pa., on Monday, February 23rd, 1880, for the granting of a charter of incorporation of the McKean county Agricultural Society.

F. D. SIMAR, A. J. HUGHES,
L. H. DOLLEY, F. H. ARNOLD,
G. L. BLACKMAN, J. N. METCALF,
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Port Allegany Feb. 5, 1880.—11-14-pd



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Contract—Land,
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Deed—Ft. Fa.
Deed—Quit Claim,
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Election Notice,
Foreign Attachment,
Leasehold Mortgages,
Lease—Oil (3 kinds,)
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Mechanic's Lien,
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Note—Judgment,
Notice of Protest,
Narr. with copy of account,
Oath B'fore Just'ce (writ
Petition for License,
Praecipe,
Praecipe for Summons,
Praecipe & State'm't for Jgt.
Praecipe for Pl. Fa.,
Praecipe for Sci. Fa.,
Praecipe for Summons in Ass'p't
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice,
Plaintiff's Bond in Ejectm't,
Poor Orders,
Protests,
Record of Ju... ents and Liens,
Road Orders,
Summons,
Subpœna,
Scire Facias to Revive Judgment,
Sheriff's Bill of Sale,
Statement for Judgment on Motion,
School Orders,
Transcript—Commonwealth,
Transcript—Civil,
Warrants,
Attachments for Witness,
Sci. Fa. upon Recognizance.

*LINES OF TRAVEL.*

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division
WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 9th, 1879, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

*WESTWARD.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia | | 11.55 p.m. |
| " " Renovo | | 11.00 a.m. |
| " " Emporium | | 1.15 p.m. |
| " " St. Mary's | | 2.11 p.m. |
| " " Kane | | 3.00 p.m. |
| arr. at Erie | | 7.55 p.m. |
| *EASTWARD.* | | |
| ERIE MAIL leaves Erie | | 11.20 a.m. |
| " " Kane | | 4.00 p.m. |
| " " St. Mary's | | 5.27 p.m. |
| " " Emporium | | 6.25 p.m. |
| " " Renovo | | 8.40 p.m. |
| arr. at Philadelphia | | 7.00 a.m. |

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD
Time table went into effect Monday, Dec. 8, 1879, at 3.40 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL—Leaves Larrabee 11.35 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 11.43; Cory's, 11.44; Farmers Valley, 11.51; Smethport, 12.05 p.m., Crosby, 12.20, Colegrove, 12.35, Hamlin, 12.77, Wernwag, 12.45; Clermont, 12.57.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 6.—Leaves Larrabee 2.25 a.m., arriving at Frisbee 2.37; Cory's, 2.39; Farmers Valley, 2.47; Smethport 10.00.

LOCAL, No. 10, second class.—Leaves Larrabee 4.50 p.m., arriving at Frisbee 4.58; Cory's, 5.01; Farmers Valley 5.13; Smethport 5.35; Crosby 5.41, Colegrove 5.51, Hamlin 6.05, Wernwag 6.09, Clermont 6.16.

CLERMONT COAL, Second Class, No. 20.—Leaves Larrabee 3.25 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 4.20, Cory's 4.25, Farmers Valley 7.40, Smethport 7.57, Crosby 8.13, Colegrove 8.17, Hamlin 8.21, Wernwag 8.40, Clermont 8.55.

NORTHWARD.

EXPRESS, No. 1.—Leaves Clermont 3.05 a.m. arriving at Wernwag at 3.15, Hamlin 3.22, Colegrove 3.31, Crosby 3.34, Smethport 3.56, Farmers Valley 3.59, Cory's 4.09, Frisbee 4.11, Larrabee 4.16.

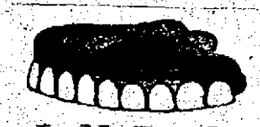
MAIL, No. 3.—Leaves Clermont at 1.22 p. m., arriving at Wernwag 1.32, Hamlin 1.39, Colegrove 1.53, Crosby 1.56, Smethport, 2.15, Farmers Valley 2.33, Cory's 2.39, Frisbee 2.39, Larrabee 2.46.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 8.—Leaves Smethport, 10.05 a.m., arriving at Farmers Valley 10.15, Cory's 10.25, Frisbee 10.30, Larrabee 10.35.

BUFFALO COAL, No. 17.—Leaves Clermont at 6.40 p.m., arriving at Wernwag at 6.55, Hamlin 7.07, Colegrove 7.11, Crosby 7.15, Smethport 7.31, Farmers Valley 7.49, Cory's 7.56, Frisbee 7.59, Larrabee 8.05.

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked (‡) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
*Superintendent*



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Surgeon Dentist,
Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.
TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.
By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.
Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.
Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.
Will be at Smethport
At the Wright House
March 26 and 27th, 1880.

$1000 REWARD
CAUTION

LIVERY
AND
Exchange Stables
AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.
*FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.*
Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with
Good Horses and Stylish Rigs
to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

A Cash Business—$50 to $200 a month for Agents. Teachers and Ladies, address our NEW BOOK. Its unrivalled contents of Prose and Poetry by 300 eminent writers, elegant illustrations and artistic binding make it a welcome guest in every home. Introduction by Thos. L. Cuyler, D. D. Two new editions and reduced prices of our beautifully illustrated works, with best terms and quick sales, are reasons why live agents coin money in their sale. A single agent has sold over 7,000 copies.
E. B. TREAT, 805 Broadway, New York.—v2-

*MISCELLANEOUS.*

Ayer's
*Hair Vigor,*
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a
HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy hue and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
*Practical and Analytical Chemists,*
LOWELL, MASS.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE ONLY MEDICINE
That Acts at the Same Time on
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.
These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the System. If they work well health will be Perfect. If they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with
TERRIBLE SUFFERING,
Billiousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles; or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Scalding at the Urine, Kidney or Bony Pains; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,
for they compel the blood to poison all the humors that should have been expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT
will restore the natural action and all these deranging ills will be banished—neglect to avoid it and you will live but to suffer.
Thousands have been saved. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and you will never have to regret your health.
Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?
Why be afraid to die? Why be afraid to live?
Why be so fearful of Consumption and Fever?
KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package and be convinced. It is dry vegetable and one package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no Spirit, being prepared in pure water.
*Your Druggist will get it for you. Insist upon having it.*

HOP BITTERS!
If you are a man of business, overtaxed by the cares of life, or a lawyer, toiling over your midnight work to restore health, nerve and muscle, use
HOP BITTERS
If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, if you are married or single, old or young, single or married, broken down, worthless, use
HOP BITTERS!
If you are a lady of delicate organization, suffering from any weakness peculiar to your sex, use
HOP BITTERS!
Whenever you are, wherever you live, whatever you feel that your system needs a thorough toning or stimulation, without intoxicating, use
HOP BITTERS!
Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disordered liver, stomach, blood, nerves, or bowels? You will be cured if you use
HOP BITTERS!
If you are gradually wasting away, low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it. Is sure gives you relief. It has cured hundreds.

Rose Cough Cure is the newest, safest and best. Ask druggists. The Rose Pill for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is a positive cure for all ills of these organs. Cures by absorption. It is painless. Ask druggists.
R. I. C. is an absolute and immediate cure for dandruff, and all Hair troubles. Ask druggists. Rose Cough Cure, Rose Pill and Rose Hair Dye sold by druggists. Rose Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WARNER'S
SAFE
REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A reliable preparation and the only remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Complaints.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
Ask for the cure of Richmond's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Tonic, Appetizer, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures constipation and other Stomach Diseases and Dyspepsia, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Irregularities, Weaknesses of the Stomach, Chronic Diarrhœa, Nervousness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is recommended as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, $50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering. Cures Headaches and Neuralgia, prevents Nightmare Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration, and all cases resulting from excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Bilious Headaches, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly.
As all other Pills require much small doses, Price 25c. per vial.
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet of Testimonials.

WARNER'S
SAFE
REMEDIES

PATENT SPARE-ARRESTER.
8—H.P. Mounted, $650.
10 " " 750.
12 " " 1000.
*Read for our Circulars.*
B. W. Payne & Sons, Corning, N.Y.
*(Tell where you saw this.)*

2-H.P. Eureka, $150.
4 " " 250.
6 " " 350.

*MISCELLANEOUS.*

THE
GREAT SUPPLY STORE
—OF—
L. EMERY, JR. & CO.,
41 and 43 Main Street, Exchange Place,
BRADFORD, PENN'A.

AGENTS FOR THE
BLAKE STEAM PUMP.
OIL WELL SUPPLIES,
TUBING AND CASING.
—STEAM, GAS AND WATER PIPES—
BUILDING PAPER
BUILDING PAPER
BUILDING PAPER
DEALERS SUPPLIED AT JOBBING RATES.
ITS COST IS TRIFLING; MUCH CHEAPER THAN DOCTOR BILLS.
We carry a large stock and can fill orders promptly.
No House should be built without using building paper, as it often saves sickness and death.

WE ALONE SELL THE
RUBBER PAINT,
RUBBER PAINT,
—THE BEST PAINT IN THE WORLD—
BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE, ELASTIC AND ECONOMICAL.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
TANK
BUILDERS'
SUPPLIES.
TABLE AND POCKET
CUTLERY
CENTRAL LOCATION.
*EXCHANGE PLACE.*
41 & 43 MAIN STREET.
BRADFORD, PA.
L. EMERY, JR.
W. R. WEAVER.
L. EMERY, JR. & CO.
STREET CARS PASS THE DOOR.

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As Counsel. Try causes in the Courts. Investigate Land Titles and Oil Leases. Collect claims. Do Conveyancing by Deeds, Contracts and Leases with care and dispatch.

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AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

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**Attorney at Law and Notary Public,**

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(Allegany Bridge P. O.)

J. C. STURGEON. GEO. A. STURGEON,

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Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

## Business Cards.

**BINGHAM ESTATE.**

**ROBT. H. ROSE**

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

*HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.*

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1873.

**OPPERMAN'S**

**LATEST**

**OIL MAP,**

Embracing the greater portions of the townships of Bradford, Keating, Lafayette, Hamilton, Hamlin, and Wetmore, and showing mainly from actual surveys the positions of all streams, roads and allotments, with names of owners.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa., or sent by mail on receipt of price, $5.00, if ordered of

J. OPPERMAN,
Bradford, Pa.

## Business Cards.

### Hotels.

**BENNETT HOUSE.**

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
SMETHPORT, PA.

**A. HAMAR, Prop'r.**

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

**WRIGHT HOUSE.**

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

**B. F. WRIGHT, Poprietor.**

*First Class in every Respect.*

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

**BENTON HOUSE.**

Larrabees, Pa.

C. H. MOORE - - - Prop'r.

Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. RR depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

**CENTRAL HOTEL.**

ELDRED, PA.

**R. DENNIS, Proprietor.**

House newly built, substantially furnished and first-class in every respect. The only plastered Hotel in Eldred, and the best built house in the county. ☞ PARTIES CONVEYED TO ANY PART OF THE OIL REGION.

**SARTWELL HOUSE,**

**Port Allegany, Pa.**

S. C. SARTWELL, - PROPRIETOR.

The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

**OLEAN HOUSE.**

OLEAN, N. Y.

Geo. VanCampen & Sons, Proprietors.

Centrally located, East side Main Street. First class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JAS. K. VAN CAMPEN
GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JR.

**BONNEY'S HOTEL.**

Refitted and Furnished.

ONLY 5 MINUTES WALK TO POST OFFICE AND R. R. DEPOTS.

**BONNEY & WARNER, - Proprietors.**

Corner of Washington & Carroll Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. BONNEY, formerly of U.S. Hotel.
GEO. W. WARNER

**BRADFORD HOUSE,**

380 *Exchange, Cor. Louisiana St.,*

Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot,

*BUFFALO, N. Y.*

**ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor.**

**Broezel's Hotel,**

*cor. Seneca and Wells Streets,*

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**

First Class in every respect.

John Boezel - Prop'r.

**Fillmore House,**

Cor. Michigan and Carrol Streets,

Buffalo, N. Y

*Rates reduced to $1.25 per day; single meal, 35 cents.*

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the hotel from all parts of the city continually.

R. SULLY - - Prop'r.

### Physicians.

**S. D. FREEMAN,**

**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**

Smethport, Pa.

**H. L. McCOY,**

**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**

Office at residence, cor. Main and Byron streets.

Smethport, Pa.

**E. G. BROWN**

**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,**

Office and rooms over the Post Office.

Smethport, Pa.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**C. K. CRAWFORD,**

Allegany, Bridge, Pa.,

**Copying and Conveyancing,**

LEGAL WRITING OF ALL KINDS,
Promptly and neatly executed.
OFFICE WITH ESQUIRE MOSES.

**W. S. BROWNELL & SONS,**

*Dealers in*

**Dry Goods & Groceries,**

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

**FRESH MILK**

**Delivered every Morning**

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

## SELECT POETRY.

### Footsteps at the Door.

As we know familiar voices,
Every near and dear one's call,
Coming through the silent chambers,
Waking echoes in the hall;
So with instinct all unerring,
Ever strengthening more and more,
We can read the varied language
Of the footsteps at the door.

Grandpa's faltering tread, now heavy
With the weight of fruitful years,
Nearing yonder golden city—
Almost through this vale of tears;
Steadfast feet that never loitered,
Bravely going on before;
By and by we'll miss their music—
Precious footsteps at the door.

Then the patter of the children,
Happy darlings! out and in,
Like the butterflies and sunbeams
With no thought or care of sin;
Little feet that need sure guiding
Past the pitfalls on the shore,
Lest they turn aside to mischief,
Blessed footsteps at the door!

Then the matron glad and cheery,
Hears her good man drawing nigh;
And the children hear the mother
As her busy footsteps fly;
Household music! We all hear it!
While we love it more and more,
And we hope to welcome with it
Angel footsteps at the door.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The New Schoolma'am.

"The schoolma'am's a coming—the schoolma'am's coming!" shouted a dozen voices at the close of a half-hour's faithful watch to catch a glimpse of our new teacher. Every eye was turned towards her with the most scrutinizing glance—for the children as well as others, always form an opinion of a person, particularly of their teacher, at first sight.

How tall is she? exclaimed one.

Ho, I ain't afraid of her, nor a dozen like her, cried the "big boy" of the school.

Nor I either, cried the big boy's little ally, 'I could lick her easy, couldn't you, Tom?'

Yes, and I will, too, if she goes to touch me.

Hush! cried one of the girls, she will hear you.'

By this time she had nearly reached the door, round which we clustered, and every eye was fixed upon her face with an eager yet bashful gaze, uncertain as yet, what verdict to pass upon her.

Good morning, children, said she, in the kindest voice in the world, while her face was lighted by the sweetest smile imaginable. 'This is a beautiful morning to commence school, is it not?'

I know I shall love her, whispered a little pet in my ear.

We all followed her into the school room, except Tom Jones and his ally, who came in with a swaggering, noisy gait and a sort of a dare-devil, saucy look, as much as to say, 'Who cares for you?'

Miss Wescott looked at them kindly, but appeared not to notice them further. After a short prayer, and reading a chapter in the Bible, she passed round the room and made some inquiry of each one in regard to themselves and their studies.

And what is your name? she asked, laying her hand upon Tom's head, while he sat with his hands in his pockets, swinging his body forwards and backwards.

Tom Jones, shouted he, at the top of his voice.

How old are you, Thomas? she asked.

Just as old again as half, answered Tom, with a saucy laugh.

What do you study, Thomas?

Nothing.

What books have you?

None.

Without appearing to be at all disturbed by his replies, Miss Wescott said, 'I am glad that I am to have one or two large boys in my school; you can be of great assistance to me. Thomas, if you will stop a few minutes after school this afternoon, we will talk over a little plan I have formed.'

This was a mystery to all, and particularly to Tom, who could not comprehend how he could be useful to anybody and for the first time in his life he felt as if he was of some importance in the world. He had always been called the 'bad boy' at school, and he took a sort of pride in being feared by the children and dreaded by the teacher.

Miss Wescott at once comprehended his whole character, and began to shape her plans accordingly. She maintained that a boy, who at twelve years of age made himself feared among his school fellows, was capable of being made something of. Heretofore all influences had conspired to make him bad, and perhaps a desperate character; she was determined to transform his character by bringing opposite influence to work upon him: and to effect this, she must first gain his confidence, which could not be done in a better way than by letting him feel that she placed confidence in him.

When school was out, more than half the scholars lingered about the door, wondering what Miss Wescott had to say to Tom Jones. He had often been bidden to remain after school, but it was always to receive punishment or a severe lecture, and nine times out of ten he would jump out of the window before half the scholars were out of the room: but it was evidently for a different purpose that he was to remain now, and no one wondered what it could be any more than Tom Jones.

Don't you think, Thomas, that our school-room would be a great deal pleasanter if we had some evergreens to hang around it; something to make it cheerful? inquired Miss Wescott.

Yes'm, and I know where I can get plenty of them.

Well, Thomas, if you will have some here by eight o'clock to-morrow morning, I will be here to help you put them up, and we will give the children a pleasant surprise. Here are some books I will give you, Thomas; you may put them in your drawer; they are what I want you to study.

But I can't study geography and history, exclaimed Tom, confused. I never did.

That is the reason why you think you cannot, replied Miss Wescott. I am quite sure you can, and you will love them, I know.

Nobdoy ever cared whether I learned anything or not before, said Tom, with some emotion.

Well, I care, said Miss Wescott, with great earnestness; you are capable of becoming a great and good man; you are now forming your character for life, and it depends upon yourself what you become. The poorest boy in this country has an equal chance with the wealthiest, and his circumstances are more favorable for becoming eminent, for he learns to depend upon himself. I will assist you all I can in your studies, Thomas, and I know you will succeed; remember that I am your friend, and come to me in every difficulty.

Tom Jones had not been brought up; he had come up, because he had been born into the world and couldn't help it; but as for any mental or moral training, he was as ignorant of it as a wild bramble of a pruning knife. His father was an intemperate, bad man, and his mother a totally inefficient woman. At home he received nothing but blows, and abroad nothing but abuse. His bad passions were therefore all excited and fostered, and his good ones were never called out. He always expected that his teachers would hate him, so he aroused anew his combatative powers to oppose them, and he had made up his mind to turn "the new school ma'am out of doors." When, therefore, Miss Wescott said she was glad to have him in her school, he was amazed; and that she should manifest such an interest for him and give him a set of books, was perfectly incomprehensible to him. Miss Wescott understood his position and character, and determined to modify them. She felt that he was equally capable of good and bad actions, though the bad now predominated. She knew that his active mind must be busy; one might as well think of chaining the lightning as bending down by force that wild spirit to his books. She would give him employment; but such as would call out a new train of ideas and thoughts. He must feel that he was doing good for others' sake, and that he was not guided along by his own wayward will, and yet there must be no appearance of restraint upon him; he must choose to do good,

Tom Jones went home that night with a new feeling in his breast; for the first time in his life he felt that he was capable of rising above his present condition, and becoming somewhat greater and better than he then was. His mind became inundated with new and strange emotions, and like a mighty river turned from its course—his thoughts and energies from that hour sought a new direction.

The next morning he was up with the dawn, and when Miss Wescott arrived at the school house, she found Tom Jones there with his evergreens.

Good morning, Thomas, she said kindly—so you are here before me; you must have risen early, and I see you have found some beautiful evergreens. Now if you will help me hang them; we will have the room all arranged by 8 o'clock.

I have brought a hammer and some nails, said Tom; I thought we should need some.

Yes, so we shall; I am glad you thought of it, replied Miss Wescott.

That day every scholar looked amazed to see Tom Jones actually studying his book and heard him answer several questions correctly, and they were still more confounded when at recess Miss Wescott said:

You will take care of these little children, will you not, and see that they do not get hurt? You must be their protector.

One would as soon thought of setting a wolf to guard a flock of lambs, as Tom Jones to take good care of little children.

Well, exclaimed Sam Evans, I never saw such a schoolma'am in all the days of my life; did you, Tom?

No, replied Tom, but I wish I had, and I would have been a different boy from what I am now; but I am going to study now and learn something. Miss Wescott says I can, and I am determined to try.

I was astonished to observe the effect that Miss Wescott's treatment of Tom had upon the scholars. They began to consider him of some importance, and to feel a sort of respect for him which they manifested, first by dropping the nick-name Tom, and substituting Tommy, which revealed certainly a more kindly feeling toward him.

In less than a week Miss Wescott had the school completely under control, yet it was by love and respect that she governed, and not by any iron rule; she moved among her scholars a very queen, and yet so gained their confidence and esteem, that it did not seem to them submission to another's will, but the promptings of their own desire to please. One glance of her dark eye would have quelled an insurrection, and one smile made them happy for a day.

Julia Wescott understood human nature. She made it a study, as every teacher ought to do. She rooted out error and prejudice from the minds of her pupils, showed them the evil of sin and the beauty of virtue, the advantages of education, and the consequence of ignorance; taught them their own capabilities and responsibilities, and she adapted her instructions to capacities and necessities. And thus she went on, year after year, scattering good seed into good ground, and she reaped an abundant harvest. From many a happy home and high place came a blessing upon her; and there is no one who breathes her name with greater reverence, or remembers her with more gratitude, than "Tom Jones," who has filled with ability one of the highest judicial offices in the Union, and freely acknowledges that he owes his present character and position, under God's providence, to her treatment and instructions.

### A "Balm in Gilead."

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, that most depressing disease, Dyspepsia, you will find a "balm in Gilead" in the use of Parmelee's Great Dyspepsia Compound. It is the experience and testimony of all who have used this remedy, that it conquers the disease and restores the patient to strength and vigor. Price, $1 per bottle; sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

### Attention.

A cough, a cold or a sore throat should be checked at once. If allowed to continue, a permanent throat disease is often the result. Hamilton's Cough Troches reach directly the seat of the disease and give a most *immediate* relief. For public speakers, singers, and those who overtax the voice, they will render articulation easy. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

### THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.

A NAP OF MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS—A CASE THAT HAS PUZZLED THE PHYSICIANS OF THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

For more than twenty years the extraordinary case of Susan S. Godsey, better known as the "Sleeping Beauty," has puzzled the most eminent physicians of this country and Europe. She was born in Obion county, Tennessee, just across the State line, about six miles from Hickman, Kentucky. Her parents were extremely poor, and lived in a small log house containing only one room. Until eight years of age the girl was strong and healthy, and seemed in nowise remarkable. At that age, however, she was stricken with fever, but was attended by an experienced physician, who soon checked the disease. The girl sank into a slumber which lasted an unusually long time, and finally awoke weak, but well. To the surprise of the family and physician, she remained awake but a few minutes, when she again went to sleep. From that time forward, a period of more than twenty-one years, she has never been awake more than three minutes at a time. The lethargic state invariably lasts a certain number of hours. She awakes at 6 o'clock in the morning and at 8 o'clock and 6 o'clock each night, never varying one-half minute from the regular time. She takes but very little nourishment, and that only twice in twenty four hours. During the time in which she sleeps she does not appear to breathe, and a mirror held against her nostrils remains untarnished; her breathing, if, indeed, she breathes at all, is not sufficient to stir the lightest down suspended against her nostrils by a silken thread. When her remarkable condition became known, physicians flocked from all parts of the country to see her. None were able satisfactorily to account for the phenomenon, although many theories were advanced. The true cause has never to this day been determined, although the woman may still be alternately waking and sleeping with the regularity of clock-work. One physician who visited her continually for sixteen years frankly confessed that he could form no opinion regarding the case.

She is described as rather under medium size, and with the exception that she is sometimes troubled while awake with neuralgic pains in her head and neck, and that one arm is slightly paralyzed, enjoys, as far as she can enjoy anything, good health. One remarkable feature of the case is, that while her hair has grown to a great length, her finger-nails have not grown any since she was first stricken. Far from anything repugnant in her appearance, even while animation is suspended, she would be considered a very pretty lady by those unacquainted with her condition. She retains what knowledge she possessed at eight years of age, but has not been awake enough since then to learn anything more. She knows her relatives and friends, and converses with them in her conscious moments. Before falling asleep a slight hiccough or choking sound proceeds from her throat. She then so quickly becomes insensible that she is sometimes unable to finish a sentence or even a word while talking. A short time since a committee of five physicians were appointed to watch the subject, and found the case just as it had been represented to be.

### Pearl Divers and Sharks.

The pearl divers of the Coromandel coast are not unfrequently attacked by ground-sharks. As a rule, a shark will leave a man with a dark skin alone; but when hungry, it rarely makes a difference between an European and a Hindoo. Knowing this, the divers of whom I speak, frequently arm themselves with a stout bamboo, in the shape of a cross, with the extremities made sharp. With this four pointed dagger they will dare any shark to seize them; as the monster turns on his back and opens its mouth for the bite, they dexterously thrust the bamboo cross between its jaws. Great care is taken of the strength of the bamboo; the consequence is that the shark, on closing its mouth to obtain the first taste of its anticipated meal, drives the spikes well home between its jaws. Fishermen say that once a shark has a sturdy, well-pointed and placed bamboo cross fixed in its distended mouth, no efforts of the creature can rid it of the wood. Its efforts are described as being often furious and comic. The diver, as soon as he has impaled his enemy, has to get out of the way as fast as possible, for a blow from the tail of an infuriated shark is no joke. As for the comic side of the picture, it must be a ludicrous sight for little fishes to witness, to see their dreaded, but now impotent archfoe, wildly tearing about, hither and thither, in the deep, with a cross-bar between his distended jaws.

### Successful Men and Hard-Working Boys

In the early Autumn of last year the Rev. Washington Gladden of Springfield, Mass., sent the following note to one hundred of the representative business and professional men of his city. "I desire to find out, for the benefit of the boys, how the leading men of this city spent their boyhood. Will you be kind enough to tell me: (1) Whether you were accustomed, during any part of that period to engage in any kind of work when you were not in school?" Out of the one hundred persons who received notes, eighty-eight answered the questions, and Mr. Gladden was so much pleased with his success that he embodied their reports in a lecture, which he delivered before a large audience in one of the city churches. It appears that of the eighty-eight, sixty-four were brought up on farms and were farmer's sons, twelve in villages and towns, and twelve in cities. Of the twenty-four who lived in villages and towns, one quarter were accustomed to do farm work. It is proper to say, therefore, that of these eighty-eight of the wealthiest and most prominent and useful citizens of Springfield, seventy were trained in their youth upon farms. Of the eighteen boys who lived in cities and villages, five of them report that they had no work to do, while the rest were sons of people in poor circumstances, and were accustomed to do all sorts of work up to the time they left the paternal room. To sum up: Of eighty-eight solid men of Springfield, eighty-three were hard workers in their younger days, while only five had "nothing in particular to do."

### A Vagrant Worth $50,000.

New York Star, Feb. 11.

In the kitchen of Jefferson Market prison yesterday Lawyer Louis Dupignac stood looking at a prisoner, who was busy stirring a caldron of soup.

"Is that man a prisoner?" he asked, pointing to Walter P. Worrall, the cook, who was busy at the caldron.

"He is a vagrant," replied the keeper.

"No, sir," said the lawyer, sharply; "he is worth $50,000."

These words were spoken loud enough for everybody to hear.

"Yes, sir," continued the lawyer, "that is the amount that young man is worth. I thought he had got into trouble, and he has sent for me. We are his lawyers, Dupignac & Dupignac of No. 157 Broadway."

"He has been here a month," added the keeper.

"Been here a month? Well, this must be one of his freaks. Why, the young man is the son of Worrall, the saw manufacturer, Iron founder and machinist of No. 28 Elm street. His father died in 1878, leaving $200,000, $50,000 of which came to him."

"That is strange," said the keeper. "He came to court on the 24th of December last and represented that he was a vagrant and had no home. He was committed to the care of the charity commissioners and was given a position in the prison kitchen. On Sunday last he said he was tired of his prison life and sent a letter to his lawyer saying he would like to get out."

It was explained that young Worrall was subject to these freaks. Shortly after his father died he shipped as a sailor on board a sailing vessel for Liverpool. He returned by the same ship as a man before the mast. Worrall was born in this city. His father was well known as the oldest saw manufacturer in New York, as his foundry was established during the last century. Walter is now 30 years of age. He claims that his family did not treat him well, and that that is the reason of his strange freaks. All his relations are wealthy people, but owing to his singular mode of life they do not recognize him. He was liberated upon his lawyer's representations.

### Valentines.

We wonder how many of our young readers, as they indite or purchase and mail their valentines, reflect upon the origin of this singular custom. Would it not surprise many of them to know the custom of choosing valentines, as we now call them, was in vogue among the ancient Romans, and at the festival known as Lupercalia, which occured during the month of February, it was customary for a number of young persons of either sex to place a corresponding number of slips bearing the names of young persons of the other sex into a vessel, and each drawing a slip therefrom at random, to consider the person whose name was written on their slip as their valentine (as we shall now call it) for the remainder of the year. This custom existed over 2,000 years ago, and is said to have originated from the supposition that at this particular time the birds choose their mates. In succeeding centuries, when Christianity prevailed in the ancient capital of pagatism, the custom came to be associated with the name of the great and good Valentine, whose festival occurred on the 14th of February, and whose great charity earned for him an enviable reputation, even in those days of Christian heroes and martyrs. He died in the third century.

For a long time the selection of valentines continued at the same season of the year, in the same manner, however, as had existed formerly among the ancient Romans. When the present system of sending valentines to a particular person instead of selecting them as formerly, at random, or by lots, came into existence, we cannot say; but many years ago in England, we are told, the custom was for each maiden to regard as her valentine the particular lad who should be the first one on whom her eyes rested on valentine's day.

### BUSINESS LOCAL.

*WHAT PHYSICIANS THINK.*

NEW YORK Dec. 31, 1871.

DR. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that the efficacy of your blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic in relieving and curing the various chronic diseases you mention in connection with it, far surpasses anything I have ever met with or known, during a twenty years' extensive practice of medicine. It is successfully administered in so large a number of diseases because it operates by way of removing the causes of disease, hence their yield of necessity.

Yours truly, A. F. JENNINGS, M. D.

Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic may well be called "the conquering hero" of the times. It is *the* medical triumph of the age. Whoever has "the blues" should take it, for it *regulates* and *restores* the disordered system that gives rise to them. It always cures Biliousness and Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headaches, FEVER AND AGUE, SPLEEN ENLARGEMENTS, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches and ALL SKIN ERUPTIONS and BLOOD DISORDERS; Swelled Limbs and Dropsy; Sleeplessness, Impaired Nerves and Nervous Debility; Restores flesh and strength when the system is running down or going into decline; cures Female Weakness and Chronic Rheumatism, and relieves Chronic Bronchitis, and all Lung and Throat difficulties. It does these things by striking at the root of disease and removing its causes.

Dr. Fenner's Improved Cough Honey will relieve any cough in one hour. Try a sample bottle at 10 cents.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief cures any pain, as Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Colic or Headache in 5 to 30 minutes, and readily relieves Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Diarrhœa, etc. Try a sample bottle at 10 cents.

Dr. Fenner's St. Vitus Dance Specific, One bottle always cures. For sale by A. B. Armstrong. n28-1y.

### Sold under a Positive Guarantee

That coughs, colds, hoarseness, consumption, asthma, whooping cough and particularly croup and all throat and lung difficulties can be cured by Hamilton's Cough Balsam. If it fails, return the empty bottles and we will promptly refund the price paid. Sample bottles, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport.

### How to be Your Own Doctor.

Use Parmelee's Blood and Liver Purifier, a pleasant tonic, a gentle and antibilious purgative, a great restorer of vitality to the sluggish and diseased system. In short, a sure cure for all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. It is made from the choicest plants. Relief guaranteed or money refunded. Price $1 per bottle; sample bottles, 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.


*MISCELLANEOUS.*

# STILL DOING BUSINESS

## AT THE OLD STAND.

## HASKILL & GIFFORD,

## MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

We Are Daily Purchasing New Goods, And

OUR STOCK IS ALWAYS

COMPLETE

WE KEEP AND SELL CHEAP.

DRY GOODS AND
DRESS GOODS,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

**FURNISHING GOODS,**

GENTS' AND YOUHS'

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS,
CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

FANCY AND STAPLE

GROCERIES

THANKING OUR PATRONS for past favors, we shall strive to deserve a continuance of their patronage by fair and honorable dealing

**Haskill & Gifford.**

## FALL AND WINTER STYLES.

—o—

## W. D. GALLUP,

**Is now prepared to exhibit a Large stock of**

DRY GOODS AND DRESS GOODS

ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

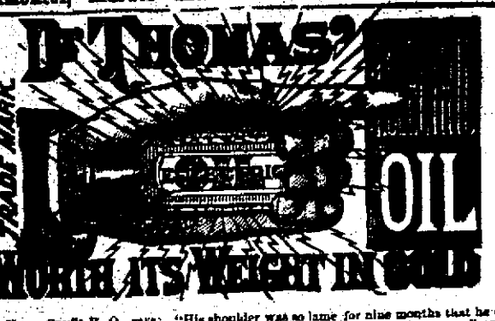
—o—

The Grocery & Boot & Shoe Department Is Always Complete.

## J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

ALL KINDS OF

**Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.**




John Hays, Credit P. O., says: "His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Eclectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months have elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since."

Dr. A. S. Russel, of Marion, Wayne Co. N.Y., says:—"The wonderful success of Thomas' Eclectric Oil in all cases of acute and chronic inflammation, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Lame Back, Dysentery, &c., makes the demand for it very great."

A. H. Greeg, manufacturer of mowing machines, Trumansburg, N. Y., says:—"My thumb was caught in a machine and badly injured. I applied Eclectric Oil with almost instant relief. I have a large number of men employed and nearly every one of them uses it.

M. Sherman, of Oscoda, Mich., writes:—I have used your Eclectric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it to do just as you recommended. It has done justice for me every time, and is the best oil for man and beast I ever used.

See what the Medical Faculty say:—Dr. J. Beaudoin, Hull, P. Q, says:—I have never sold a medicine which has given more thorough satisfaction. I have used it in my own case, on a broken leg and dislocated ankle, with the best results.

Sr. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland.

Messrs. Parker & Laird:—I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of Rheumatism have given relief when doctor's medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery. Yours, etc

GILBERT LAIRD.

Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. Price 50 cts and $1.

## RUPTURE CURED.

By DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S SUPPORT AND CURATIVE, without the injury and set going trusses inflict or hinderance from labor. Book with likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, sent free. Office 251 Broadway, New York. Patients receive treatment and leave for home the same day.

# THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., February 26, 1880.



## L. W. MASON

Has rented from SPECHT & SASSE the lower story of the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING

SMETHPORT, PA.,

and has fitted it up for a first-class

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKS,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in first-class order. All kinds of

REPAIRING

done with neatness and dispatch. A full line of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

always on hand.

CALL AND SEE HIM.


## HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—There are loud calls for ventilation of the court room.

—The Bradford *Era* is the ablest democratic sheet in the county.

—One hundred and ninety-two jurors were drawn from the wheel yesterday.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—Specht & Sasse keep constantly on hand a fine line of parlor and bed room furniture. Call and look at it.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W.H. Mandeville. tf.

—First class board, by the day or week, can be procured at J. K. O'dell's boarding house, on Green street, immediately in the rear of the Academy.

—The hotels and private boarding houses are filled to overflowing this week, and it is to be hoped are reaping a harvest.

—The attendance at court is very large. Some in search of justice and others seeking liquor licenses.

—A. Leo. Neil formerly practicing in Virginia and Cleveland, Ohio, was admitted to practice at this bar yesterday.

—Bro. Wilson promised to "paralyze" the Board of Commissioners and their humble clerk, and he "paralyzed" them. See last weeks *Demi-john*.

—Don't fail to see "the Bernards" in their grand entertainment at the "Old Masonic Hall" Thursday and Friday nights. Admission 25 cents.

—Diphtheria in Central Russia has carried off since last November over forty thousand persons, and in other neighborhoods whole villages have died out.

—Wellsboro had a $15,000 fire last Sunday morning. Four business places were entirely destroyed. All were wooden buildings, erected in 1869.

—Go to A. B. Armstrong's for Mrs. Freeman's *New National Dyes*. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds, Price 15 cents.

—Andy Carr, late of the *Democrat*, and now one of the proprietors of the Bradford Evening *Star*, was a pleasant and welcome visitor to our sanctum on Monday.

—*H. W. Rubin has in his employ a* first class workman and is prepared to put your old watches and jewelry in good shape, as well as to supply you with new.

—When a man shambles along the street with his head down, and refuses to respond to the courteous greeting of a neighbor, he must feel awful mean about something.

—The new court house being erected at Smethport McKean county, will be one of the handsomest in Northwestern Pennsylvania and a credit to the great oil county.—Philadelphia *Times*.

—Mr. Ferrin of the Little Valley *Republican* is on his way to California and Arizona. He is visiting along the route, and after a week's rest in San Francisco will go to Southern California, and thence through Arizona.

—Miss Ranck, who was mentioned a few weeks ago as Tilden's sweetheart, was married Thursday to McGinnis. "This is too bad," said Samuel, "that she should refuse a Tilden and take a McGinnis."

—We learn that a Dramatic Society has been organized in this borough, and that preparations are being made for the presentation of one of the latest dramas. Such an entertainment will be well received.

—The *Gazette & Bulletin* claims a substantial increase in the Republican vote of Williamsport in the past two years, and that next fall the Republicans will poll 1,700 votes against 1,500 Democrats, Greenbackers, et cetera.

—A New Jersey man has a head that weighs two-fifths as much as his whole body. It is so big that he cannot hold it up, and his has been compelled to lay abed with it ever since he was born. The New Haven *Register* thinks he must be headstrong.

—A colored individual up before the Court this week on the charge of stealing a turkey acknowledged that he stole it, but the Commonwealth had not sufficient evidence to prove it and the jury was forced to bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

—Peter Herdic has come out ahead as usual in his contest with his creditors. A decision of the U. S. Court virtually discharges him from the payment of the debts which were proved against him under the late bankrupt act. A big effort was made to show that he did not make a true return of his property, but it failed. Any man who can run a boom-bill through the Harrisburg Legislature can run all the dams of the bankrupt law in safty.—Warren *Mail*.

—When some of our cotemporaries feel called to rebuke the editor of this paper most cuttingly, they invariably rake up among our other faults the fact that we wear glasses. Our dear friends of the *Democrat* during their brief and eventful career in our midst, have seen fit on several occasions to expose this fact before the public without any regard for our feelings. If they only knew how sensitive we were on that point, and how it hurts our feelings after wearing glasses 20 years to have the matter referred to thus publicly we don't believe they'd do it. Though if such references aid them in giving point, pith and sarcasm to their heavy editorials, we will submit with the best grace possible.

—We understand that the miners at Clermont, after remaining out on a strike for about two weeks have resumed work.

—There will be an adjourned term of Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, on the week commencing with the fifth Monday of March; also an adjourned term of Court of Common Pleas on the week commencing with the first Monday of April.

—Each person elected as Justice of the Peace on the 17th inst., should file his acceptance with the Prothonotary within 15 days after the election, at the same time stating the cause of the vacancy in the office which he was elected to fill.

—Our next door neighbor H. W. Rubin, has just put in a new show case, and we expect will fill it with jewelry, diamonds and precious stone. He will either have to enlarge his store soon or stop buying goods, though his increasing number of patrons are doing their level best to keep his stock down. But the chap keeps right on filling up his shelves as fast as they are cleared.

—Rather of a laughable case came before one of our lawyers last week. A man came to him and wanted to get a divorce from his wife. He said that she had left him ten times, and he had coaxed her back every time. Now a man had broken up his family by committing "idolitry," and if it would not cost over $12 he wanted a stop put to it.—*Catt. Republican*.

—By the latest postal decision business men can actually make money by getting their bills and statements of accounts printed. Statements of account and bills of sale that are made out on paper that is printed at the head, can be sent through the mail for one cent, the envelope being left unsealed, whereas, if made out on unprinted paper they will cost three cents. Thus by patronizing the printer two cents can be saved on every bill or statement that is sent through the mails.

—The donation party for the benefit of Rev. W. C. Wiltse last evening was a grand success. The arrangements were made and carried through by the large hearted ladies of the borough, without regard to sectarian or denominational belief, and it was simply a generous testimonial of the people of their esteem for a worthy man. The proceeds amounted to $135 in cash, also a set of silver knives and forks as a present to Mrs. Wiltse.

—Our venerable and bilious friend Wilson hath a greivance against the Commissioners office. The "heft" of his grievance is that "Barbour controls Colegrove, and Colegrove controls Abbey—and *Boyer* is only one mann." The first part of the charge is rather too absurd for anything. While it is true that John is only one man, and a pretty good man too—for a democrat—it is not very kind to cast the fact of his not being born twins into his face as a slur on his paternity.

—The Bernard Dramatic company give an entertainment, to-night at Rixford Hall, under the management W. A. Hutchinson. The company is very highly spoken of wherever they have appeared and never fail to please their patrons. M'me Bernard is pronounced one of the best Shakesperian readers of the present day. The entertainment consists of scenes from Shakespere, singing, recitations, dancing, banjo playing and other divertisements that will surely amuse you. The price of admission has been placed at twenty-five cents to all parts of the house. Reserved seats without extra charge can be secured during the day.—Rixford *Times*.

—Another striking example of the perverseness of jurors. Last evening after an absence of about four hours a jury rendered a verdict of not guilty in a clear case of selling liquor on Sunday. From the evidence of two witnesses for the Commonwealth, it was proven that the defendant, Peter Daigle, had, without doubt, sold liquor on Sunday. Even the defendant's counsel, Berry & Elliott, declined to address the jury, seeing that the evidence was too clear against their client. The Court in accepting the verdict of the jury expressed its "extreme astonishment" and stated that there was really nothing from the evidence to warrant them in rendering a verdict other than guilty.

### To Newly Elected Assessors.

Assessors elected at the late election should bear in mind the fact that they must file their oath of office within 20 days after the election, else the office becomes vacant.

### Commissioners' Attorney.

Hon. A. G. Olmsted has consented to act as Commissioners' Attorney for the present year, at the compensation of $100.

### Church Dedication.

The Baptist Church of Smethport will be rededicated Tuesday, March 9th, at one o'clock p. m, Rev. G. W. Varnum will deliver the Dedicatorial Sermon, Ordination Service, &c. Ministerial conference will follow. A cordial invitation is given to all.

14-15. W. C. WILTSE, Pastor.

### Census Enumerators.

The Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania declare that any person that holds any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, whether commissioned officer or agent, shall be incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Mayor, Recorder, Burgess, Alderman, Lazaretto Physician, Constable, Judge, Inspector or Clerk of Election. It follows, therefore, that a person holding any of the offices under the Statute just mentioned cannot be a census enumerator.

### John is Ahead.

Shortly after securing the lease of his valuable stone quarries, John Digel took into partnership a man by the name of M. F. Toulmin, of Buffalo for the purpose of larger facilities of manufacture and sale. The partnership did not prove as satisfactory as might be desired, and John made up his mind that his partner was disposed to play sharp games with him and gain control of the whole business. Therefore he entered a suit against him, and succeeded in getting a settlement by which he got all that he claimed, a dissolution of the partnership and a release from all claims on the part of Toulmin to the quarries.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The court was opened on Monday afternoon shortly, after two by the President Judge, Hon. H. W. Williams, with associates Brownell and Burnham on the Bench. The number of people in town is much greater than last court and every train brings more, the cars being crowded each time. It being understood that licenses will be granted, towards the middle of the week tavern and hotel keepers muster in force and the number of "would-be's" is astonishingly great, considering the number of taverns and hotels to be found in all our oil towns and villages. The action taken by the Court last fall with regard to imposing fines upon jurymen not answering to their names when called upon has had the good effect of bringing them much more promptly to their duties, as will be seen later. Several jurymen called for last week's court and not having put in an appearance were each fined $25.

The greater part of the afternoon was taken up with swearing in grand jurors, receiving returns of constables and approving of bonds and swearing in of constables, elected at the recent election.

The name of James C. Boyce was presented to the court. Committee reported favorably and he was admitted as a member of the bar.

The following persons having been summoned as traverse jurors and failing to attend, were each fined $25 for contempt of court: W. E. Butts, A. J. Coles, E. P. Dalrymple and Henry Nobles.

Robert Butler being presented in open court, on motion the trial was continued until the 5th Monday of March.

On a petition to change road in Keating township on Scott Hollow road from a point at Red School House to a point on Hussey Hill, Thomas King was appointed surveyor and S. Abbey, O. E. Haven, Thos. Hussey, Clinton Comes, and C. Colegrove were appointed viewers.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

James Brown, indicted for false pretenses, was found guilty.

The case of the Com'th vs. Jefferson Patten, Jr., and John Eaton, indicted for conspiracy to cheat and defraud, was then taken up. A synopsis of this case was given in our report of the proceeding of last December term from which it will be remembered the defendants were charged with defrauding one A. C. Horton, (the prosecutor in the case) by enticing him away from his place of business and while away taking possession of his goods. The jury were unable to agree as to a verdict at the last trial and considerable interest was manifested as to the final settlement of the case. The best legal talent of the county was engaged on both sides. The case occupied the attention of the court all day and until a late hour in the evening.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The conspiracy case of Jefferson Patten et al, was continued.

The application of A. Leo Neil to become a member of the McKean county Bar having met with the approval of the committee, Mr. Weel was admitted.

John Mahony indicted for larceny and felonious assault, nolle pros., was granted by the Court upon payment of costs.

M. Morris, indicted for keeping a lottery; nolle pros, granted by the court upon payment of costs. Of the cases submitted to the grand Jury true bills have been rendered in 34 cases up to noon to-day.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jefferson Patten and John Eaton retired about 4:30 and after an absence of about an hour and a half returned into court with a verdict of not guilty and defendants to pay costs. The verdict appears to be equivalent to the Scotch verdict of "Not Proven," though the Jury evidently consider defendants sufficiently guilty to warrant them in imposing the payment of costs upon them.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Young, indicted for the larceny of a turkey: W. B. Chapman appeared for defendant. This is another of the many cases that come before the court "of not proven." From the evidence it was impossible to convict the defendant and by the instigation of the court, the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, his Honor remarking to the discharged prisoner that "he would advise him to be careful in the future and know whose turkey he was taking."

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was for the purpose of granting and renewing hotel, saloon and restaurant licenses, there being nearly 120 applicants. Among the first called was the application of Henry Cook of Farmers Valley for tavern license.—Upon Judge Williams asking the usual question "are there are any objections?" Squire Ford read the following letter:—

"Mr. Ford—We have had a drunken row and it has sickened me of selling whisky. Please, therefore, withdraw my application."

As his Honor remarked, this is a wise resolution and 'tis to be hoped others will speedily follow Mr. Cook's example. The court stated that even though there were no actual objections offered to any of the applications it was their intention to take judicious notice of all the applications and strike out such as they thought to be unnecessary, especially in Bradford city. The Hon. W. W. Brown and P. T. Kennedy watched and objected to licenses on behalf of citizens of Bradford. Court adjourned at 10:30 p. m., having gone through all applications for Bradford city, reserving decisions in many cases.

Com'th vs. Peter Daigle, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. Defendant was clearly proven guilty and court instructed jury as to verdict, pointing out that if the evidence of the two witnesses for the Commonwealth was to be relied upon, (and the court failed to see anything from the evidence to discredit their testimony) their course was clear. After an absence of about four hours the jury returned into court with a verdict of not guilty, defendant to pay costs. The Court expressed its extreme astonishment at the verdict, stating the case was quite clear and a verdict of guilty should have been rendered.

### A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Ed.

### That "Ventilation."

After weeks of button-holing, boring, and begging of the County Commissioners for the county printing, the heavy editor of the *Democrat* made one grand and final onset upon the Board last week Tuesday, first as a pleader and last as a Bull-doser, and, failing, struck a bee-line for his office with threats of "ventilation" and the elongated rear attachments of his outward covering streaming in the air behind him. The result is a badly jumbled up article, bearing every evidence of ill temper and hasty composition, and only remarkable for its total disregard for truth and its very bad grammar, in which the Commissioners and their Clerk are blindly accused of all manner of misdeeds. To sum it all up, however, the great crime is that they do not deem it proper to give the county printing to a transplanted Butler county Greenback sheet, even before its proprietors have lived in the county long enough to gain a foot of real estate, or have scarcely had time to commit to memory the names of the townships of the county. That is all there is of this grievance And can such things be in "the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

We have no intention of wasting very much time or space in "answering" this wonderful article of our friends, which was no doubt intended as a "crusher." In the language of Don Piatt, when asked to reply to a speech of Sam Cary's, we "might as well be asked to reply to a steam whistle, a Chinese gong or a bad smell." In the interest of truth, however, it is our duty to correct a few mistakes our neighbor has made in his article, unintentionally, perhaps, and owing to the haste of his composition and the excited state of his feelings:

He starts out with a reiteration of the thread-bare tale picked up from the street about a defiance by the commissioners of the certificate of the court as to the payment of an extra day to jurors. The Commissioners have no desire to withold from a juror or any one else a penny of his just dues, neither do they feel that they have power to pay any more than the law allows. Some Judges, and one of this district had decided squarely that commissioners had no authority to pay jurors an extra day, even if they are kept until midnight. In the case in point the certificate of the clerk of the Court allowed to certain jurors an extra day, while others discharged at the same time and living at the same place, were overlooked. The Commissioners simply asked that the matter should be definitely decided by the Court, and that the extra day should be allowed with even-handed justice, and all served alike. That there was no "conflict" is sufficiently evident from the fact that the Court has delegated the whole matter to the Commissioners, to use their own discretion and judgment and pay the extra day or not as the facts of the case may warrant.

We refer briefly to two extracts, as follows:

"Abbey and Boyer have both told us privately that the course suggested by us was the proper one and that our demands should be complied with."

Abbey and Boyer most emphatically deny the above statement, and as a question of veracity it is probable that their word is rather more to be relied upon than that of the editor of the *Democrat*.

"He [Colegrove] told us no longer ago than Tuesday of this week that he was opposed to letting any money go into the hands of Democrats which he could direct in another channel."

Mr. Colegrove said no such thing, neither did he say anything that might honestly be construed as meaning any such thing. He simply reminded the bulldozing editor that the Commissioners were dealing fairly by both political parties by giving the printing to the two papers representing the two parties, and that in case it should be given to three paper, which was unnecessary, he could not expect a Republican Board to give a preference to Democratic over Republican papers, in accordance with his "demand."

In conclusion, in regard to our neighbor's bombast about being refused access to the public records, we will say that no man has been refused access to the books of the office when desired, and all information asked for in the power of the Commissioners or clerk to give. The editor of the *Democrat* has not asked for either. He demanded of the clerk a copy of the Auditors Report and Commissioners' Statement, to which demand the clerk promptly refused compliance. He had no authority or right to give it to him [illegible] he very well knew that the man who will insert legal and court advertisements without orders from the commissioners and then demand payment for the same, would be only too glad to have the opportunity to force the payment for publication of the Report and Statement on the ground that the copy was furnished by the Commissioners Clerk.

### A Sad Death.

The death of Miss Olive Watson, which occurred at the residence of Mr. B. C. Corwin, in this borough on Monday of this week was attended by circumstances rendering it peculiarly sad. She was a resident of Bradford, living with her widowed mother who lost a fortune by the great Chicago fire. About three weeks ago she came to Mr. Corwin's on a visit. She was taken sick almost as soon as she arrived with rheumatism of the heart, and despite the best of medical attendance and the constant care of loving friends continued to grow worse until she died. She was but a few months over 23 years of age, and was a young lady of peculiar charms of intellect and feature.

### Scalped at a Well.

Samuel Cunningham met with a very serious accident at Hoover & Thompson's well on the Hamlin tract above Coleville, about 8 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. He was standing near the pitman while his mate was inside the derrick regulating the speed of the engine by the usual contrivance. By some means the "telegraph lines" running to the throttle became crossed and when the driller tried to shut off steam he started the engine under full headway. The pitman flew off the end of the walking-beam and the heavy iron on the top swung around, striking Cunningham on the head, denuding the skull for several inches. The wounded man was attended to by Dr. Love, who replaced the strip of scalp, which, fortunately, was not wholly detached, and with proper care Cunningham bids fair to recover in a short time.—*Era*.

### Important Decision.

B. KEMPNER } No. 409, Feb. T. 1880.
vs.
W. K. LANEY. }

Motion to strike off Judgment, &c. Heard Feb. 23, 1880.—Sterrett & Rose for Pl'ff, Orr & Cheeseman for Def't.

*Opinion.*

The judgment in this case was entered by virtue of a warrant of attorney contained in a judgment note. The note is dated on the 11th Feb'y, 1873, is payable at sixty days after date at the Lawrenceville Savings Bank and contains an authority to any attorney of any court of record in Pennsylvania to appear for the defendant and confess judgment against him. This instrument was signed but not sealed by the defendant. The judgment was entered on the 3d Feb'y, 1880, more than six years after the maturity of the note. If on that date a summons had issued the plea of the statute could be interposed. One question is whether the unsealed warrant of attorney saves this instrument from the meaning of the statute. If it does it must be because of the nature of the instrument; and if there is anything in the nature of the instrument that makes it superior to the statute it could be set up *with equal effect if a suit* was now pending upon it. But it seems quite clear to us that there is no provision in the warrant of attorney that could be relied upon as a reply to a plea of the statute. This instrument secures a debt. The debt is presumed to be paid at the end of six years after a right of action therefor accrues, if it is evidenced only by a simple or unsealed contract. If the security is under seal the presumption does not arise until the end of twenty years. This security is unsealed. It is the evidence of a simple contract debt. It may have the words that would be employed in a bond but without a seal the contract is not raised by its phraseology to a specialty. Sealed and unsealed instruments belong to different classes. The statute of limitations recognizes these classes and applies a different rule to each. The instrument on which this judgment is entered belongs to the class known as simple and the presumption of payment attaches at the end of six years after its maturity.

But if sued on and the defendant should reply the statute, the plaintiff might set up a new promise, partial payment, or the like for the purpose of rebutting the presumption of payment. Our duty therefore is to preserve the right of the defendant to plead the statute but at the same time to see that the plaintiff has the same opportunity to make reply to it that he would have if an action had been brought when this judgment was entered. We shall therefore decline to strike off the judgment, but open it to permit the defendant to plead. The plaintiff can then make and reply as the facts will justify and the case will proceed precisely as if it had been brought by summons.

H. W. WILLIAMS, P. J.

The Court make the following order:—

And now Feb. 25, 1880, in this case judgment opened on the following terms, viz:

*Issue to be made by defendants* pleading the statute of limitation, plaintiffs to be at liberty to reply a new promise, partial payment or the like and if such reply be sustained by affidavit, defendant to reply with denial under oath within ten days after service of reply and affidavit on him or judgment.

### Coleville again in Peril.

There was another oil fire on the hillside above Coleville Friday morning, and for a time the lower end of the town was in danger. Fertig Bros., drilled No. 10 on the Emerson farm, above the Cain House, through the sand about the first of the month. The tools had not been taken down and yesterday morning they were preparing to clean out the well. An employee was endeavoring to thaw out a water pipe connected with the boiler by means of a torch. The board which he used for a flambeau would not burn well, though held for some time in the gaslight near the well. Failing to get the desired heat and light the man took the piece of board to the derrick and immersed it in oil. Unknown to the experimenter, a spark lingered about the torch which was soon kindled into a blaze by moving it through the air. The gas which was constantly escaping from the well caught fire and the well greased rig was soon enveloped in a sheet of flame. The derrick, engine house and geerage were consumed. A 250 barrel tank located below the well and containing 200 barrels of oil was cremated. The burning oil ran down the hillside until it was stopped by a dam which was thrown up by Fertig's hands and a gang of men which Supt. Henry brought up from the pumpstation. The tools belonging to Long & Farman were badly damaged by the heat. Mr. Frank Fertig estimates the total loss at $2,000.—Bradford *Era*.

### Fire at Duke Center.

On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the building known as the Blue Front, on Main street Duke Centre which soon communicated to an adjoining building known as the Green Front. Both buildings were destroyed. The adjoining buildings were torn down, thus avoiding further spread of the flames. The Blue Front was owned by F. W. Knox, of Coudersport, and was occupied by the Duke Centre Gas Co., the offices of Justice Johnston and Attorney graves, Esq. Johnston lost his docket and papers, also all the records and papers of the borough, of which he had possession as clerk. The fire was caused by carelessly permitting the gas to burn too high in one of the offices.


### A Card.

JUNCTION HOUSE, CARROLTON, N. Y. Feb. 9,—Mrs. Mary Bernard and Mr. Junius Bernard gave a performance at this house Saturday Feb. 7th, which was largely attended and gave entire satisfaction. The scene from Shakespeare were elegantly rendered; also the comical specialities were well represented. I take pleasure in recommending them.

PETER BOYLE.

### Silver Plated Table Ware

The knives, forks and spoons (tea or table) sent out by the New England Silver Plate Co., of New Haven, Conn., have always given the best of satisfaction, as they are made of that purest of metals, steel, plated with pure nickle and silver. Any one needing a supply ought to write for a circular, or send 85 cents for a sample set of tea spoons.


### The Late Prof. F. A. Allen.

From a correspondence to the Wellsboro *Agitator* we gather the following facts and data regarding the life of Prof. F. A. Allen, whose death was noticed in our columns last week:

He was born at Cummington, Mass. on the 10th of July 1830. When he was two years old his father removed to Mansfield, Tioga Co., the entire journey being performed in a wagon. From Mansfield he went with his father to Ohio, from thence returning to Massachusetts, and after a time removing to Chautauqua county N. Y. He was then 19 years of age, and commenced the world for himself as clerk for a man named Clark, at Coudersport, in 1850. He remained in Coudersport until 1844, going to school and teaching a portion of the time, when he attended a "high school" at Alexandria, N. Y. one year, and returning to Coudersport at the age of 25 married Sarah Colwell, by whom he had one child. Upon getting married he went to Jamestown, N. Y., and taught the public school three years, or until 1848, when his wife died. Leaving Jamestown he became principal of the High School at Fredonia, N. Y., where he remained about two and a half years; when his health obliged him to resign. He then accepted the principalship of the Smethport Academy, and in 1852 was married to Jane Martin who survives him. By her he had four children, all of whom are living except one. In 1853 he became editor of the *McKean Citizen*, and in 1854 was also elected County Superintendent of McKean county, which position he held up to the spring of 1857, when he established a Normal School at West Chester, of which he was Principal for six years. In July, 1864, he accepted the Principalship of the State Normal School at Mansfield, holding it uninterruptedly for five years, when he resigned. In the fall of 1867 he started the Soldiers' Orphans' School, which he managed up to the time of his death. In the fall of 1877 he again became Principal of the State Normal School for a term of five years, and was serving his third year when he died.

### The Newspapers.

—The *Northern Tier Reporter* is very much improved by its new dress. Hughes is an indefatigable worker and enterprising newspaper man, and will succeed where most would fail.

—The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* having worn its old dress over six years, now dons a dress of new type throughout so bright, clear and clean that an old friend would hardly recognize it. It is one of the brightest and best little dailies in the State and has richly earned its success and popularity.

## ROLL OF HONOR.

Smethport High School, for week ending Feb. 20, 1880.

The plan of this Roll is as follows:

At the beginning of each week the names of all the students of the High School are placed on this roll. If the *conduct*, the *refinement*, the *self respect*, and general *deportment* of the student have been such as is implied in the word "HONOR," that student is allowed a credit of *one*, for each such day, during the week, which, if perfect every day, will make the standing at the end of the week *five*, which is the highest number any one can obtain on this roll. On the other hand, for *every misdemeanor, neglect of duty, or violation of self respect*, one is deducted, and for *five* such failures the the name is dropped from this roll for the week. At the end of the term a *final roll* will appear, containing the names of those only who obtained the highest honors during the entire term:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nellie Waller | 4 | Mary Waller | 5 |
| Minnie Caller | 5 | Ethel Armstrong | 5 |
| Ervin Kerns expell'd | | Harry Knapp | 5 |
| Mary Hamlin | 5 | Alla Brownell | 5 |
| Lelia Knapp | 5 | Willie DeGarmo | 4 |
| Eva Calmer | 4 | Rena Richmond | 5 |
| Levi Tubbs | 5 | Ella Wright | 5 |
| Ella Freeman | 5 | Mary Mullin | 3 |
| Flora Burlingame | 4 | May Mason | 4 |
| Jennie Haskill | 4 | Harry Wagoner | 5 |
| Fred Brownell | 5 | Gena Hamlin | 5 |
| Clayton Backus | 3 | Ross McIntosh | 5 |
| Thos. Hungerford | 5 | Alfred Kidder | 5 |
| Phenie Tosdvin | 4 | Hattie Tubbs | 5 |
| Wm. Hubbard | 4 | Clarence Moses | 0 |
| Samuel Ramer | 5 | Millis Pattison | 3 |
| William Moses | 4 | Sarah McNulty | 5 |
| Willis McIntosh | 4 | J. B Keefe | 4 |
| John C. Mahoney | 4 | Willie King | 5 |
| Esther Barrett | 5 | Eva Bush | 5 |
| Elvira Wescott | 5 | Lellas Bush | 5 |
| Harvey H. Mix | 5 | Alfine Hamlin | 5 |
| Edward Trettin | 5 | West Shepard | 4 |

—Have been lowered because of absence.

Our object in this is to raise the standard and dignity of the school. This, we believe, can only be done in proportion as the honor and self respect of students are elevated.

H. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Principal.

### MARRIED.

HAYDEN—ROND.—At the residence of the bride's father, James A. Bond, in Hamlin township, by Rev. J. A. Kellogg, Mr. STRONG HAYDEN, of Wyoming, N. Y., and Miss EMMA BOND, of Smethport.


—Many people make drug shops of their stomachs, in the attempt to relieve a simple attack of liver complaint, when with a dose or two of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, the complaint might be easily and pleasantly obviated. Colic, piles, hurts, lame back and swelled neck, are also among the troubles which it cures. Readers should consult our regular advertisement.

### Kidney Complaints

Of all description are relieved at once, and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Its great tonic powers are especially directed to the removal of this class of diseases. Try it to-day.

### Guard Against Disease.

If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, Kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance guard—don't wait to get down sick.

### Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $2.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.

### "Old Reliable."

There are many reputed remedies for that very prevalent disease, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, but none which have given general satisfaction and become acknowledged standard preparations, except Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It continues to enjoy an unprecedented popularity. This reputation has been earned through the permanent cures which it has wrought, having proved itself a specific in the worst forms of the disease. In fact so reliable is it that its former proprietor offered through all the newspapers of the land a reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that it would not cure. Sold by druggists.


## LEGAL.

## Auditors' Report for 1879.

W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the year 1879:

RETAILERS' LICENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount of License | $2475 00 | |
| " subsequently granted | 183 00 | |
| " fine Treasurer | 843 40 | 3501 40 |
| By deduct amount uncollected | 199 80 | |
| Trans. com. on $1000 @4 per ct. | 40 00 | |
| " " " 1 " | 10 00 | |
| " 237.30 ½ " | 2 10 | |
| State Treas. rec'pts July 16, '79, | 2227 50 | |
| " " Oct. 6, 1879 | 144 00 | |
| Cost of advertising appraisers' list | 248 90 | 2881 30 |

LIQUOR LICENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount of License | | 1058 00 |
| By bal due Treas. at last report | 75 | |
| com. on $1058 @ 5 per cent | 52 90 | |
| " 50 " " | 50 | |
| St. Treas. rec'pts July 16, 1879 | 678 75 | |
| " " April 3, 1879 | 678 75 | |
| balance due commonwealth | 1 85 | 1058 00 |

BREWERS LICENSE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount of Licenses | | 15 00 |
| By com. on $15.00 @ 5 per cent | 75 | |
| St. Treas. rec'ts July 16, '79, | 14 25 | 15 00 |

BILLIARD LICENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount of licenses | 950 00 | |
| " subsequently granted | 104 00 | 1054 00 |
| By amount uncollected | 227 50 | |
| com. on $1050 @ 5 per cent | 52 50 | |
| " $4.25 " " | 54 | |
| St. Treas. rec'pts July 16, 1879 | 500 00 | |
| " " Dec. 27, 1879 | 2 14 | |
| bal. due commonwealth | 230 86 | 1054 25 |

BROKERS LICENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount of license | | 2 25 |
| By com. on $2.25 at 5 per cent | 11 | |
| balance due commonwealth | 2 14 | 2 25 |

EATING HOUSE LICENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount of license | 200 00 | |
| " due Treasurer | 24 70 | 224 70 |
| By am't due Treas. last report | 24 70 | |
| com. on $200 @ 5 per cent | 10 00 | |
| St. Treas. rec'pts April 3, '79 | 100 00 | |
| " " July 16, '79 | 67 70 | 224 70 |

HOTEL LICENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount of license | 7200 75 | |
| " due Treas | 69 75 | 7269 75 |
| By am't due Treas. last report | 69 75 | |
| com. on $1600 @ 5 per cent | 80 00 | |
| " 1600 " " | 80 00 | |
| " 2200 " " | 20 25 | |
| St. Treas rec'pt of April 3, '79 | 2220 00 | |
| " " July 16, '79 | 2670 00 | |
| " " Oct. 6, '79 | 2149 75 | 7269 75 |

CIRCUS LICENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount of licenses | | 150 00 |
| By com. on $150 @5 | 7 50 | |
| balance due commonwealth | 142 50 | 150 00 |

PAMPHLET LAWS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To 20 copies | | 20 00 |
| By com. on $20 @ 5 per cent | 1 00 | |
| balance due commonwealth | 19 00 | 20 00 |

TAX ON LOANS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To am't of bonds 41,250 at 3 mills | 123 87 | |
| balance due Treasurer | 1 31 | 127 18 |
| By com. on $125.87 @ 5 per cent | 6 29 | |
| St. Treas. rec'pt of Dec. 27, '79 | 120 89 | 127 18 |

We, the Auditors of McKean county, having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county, in account with the Commonwealth for the year 1879, do find it as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, Pa., this 27th day of January, A. D. 1880.

C. L. BELLOWS, [Seal]
J. J. ROBARTS, [Seal] Auditors
S. V. GODDEN, [Seal]

W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with County, State, Watch, Dog, Bridge and Redemption funds of said county for the year 1879:

COUNTY FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount charged Treasurer by | | |
| " Co. Commissioners | $25879 97 | |
| " seated tax collected for '74-6 | 316 61 | |
| " " " 77-8 | 2441 42 | |
| " " " 79 | 13223 97 | |
| watch tax collected '77-8-9 | 129 97 | |
| Watch " " '74-5-6-9 | 2850 34 | |
| Am't due Treasurer Gallup | 8000 05 | 55189 73 |
| By am't due Treas. last report, | 12720 79 | " |
| Orders paid over | 41111 02 | |
| com. on $41032 99 @ 2 pr. ct. | 1359 72 | 55189 73 |

JAIL AND COUNTY BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due Funds, last report | 11664 51 | |
| " tax collected for '74-6-7-8-9 | 18083 36 | 29747 87 |
| By bonds and coupons cancelled by Com'rs | 3322 92 | |
| com. on $18083 20 @ 2 pr. ct. | 362 30 | |
| Balance due Fund | 17563 65 | 29747 87 |

DOG FUND

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund last report | 122 57 | |
| " tax collected '74-6-7-8-9 | 727 14 | 849 71 |
| By orders canceled by Com'rs | 641 31 | |
| com. on 727.14 @ 3 per cent | 21 81 | |
| Balance due fund | 186 59 | 849 71 |

BRIDGE FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount tax collected | | 2833 90 |
| By orders paid and canceled by Commissioners | 292 60 | |
| com. on 2833 90 @3 per cent | 85 02 | |
| Balance due fund | 2455 28 | 2833 90 |

REDEMPTION FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund, last report | 2230 56 | |
| Lands redeemed and money paid to Treasurer | 419 81 | 2649 37 |
| By redemption order | 449 15 | |
| Balance due fund | 2192 19 | 2649 37 |

RECAPITULATION

Of account of Treasurer Gallup with the several funds of McKean county for the year 1879.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Am't due Treas on Co. fund | 29879 97 | |
| Balance due county | 14687 75 | $22567 41 |
| To am't due jail and Co. bonds | 17722 63 | |
| " " Dog Fund | 186 59 | |
| " " Bridge | 24 5 28 | |
| " " Redemption Fund | 2192 19 | |
| " " Sergeant school | 80 00 | |
| " " Brailford road fund | 30 00 | |
| " " Eldred " " | 129 08 | |
| " " Lafayette " " | 25 00 | |
| " " Liberty " " | 5 00 | |
| " " Sergeant " " | 20 00 | |
| " Norwich " " | 56 70 | 22457 41 |

We the auditors of McKean county having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of said county with the several funds of said county for the year 1879, do find the balances as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, Pa., this 27th day of January A. D. 1880.

C. L. BELLOWS, [Seal]
J. J. ROBARTS, [Seal]
S. V. GODDEN, [Seal]

W. D. Gallup, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with County, State, Watch, Dog, Bridge and Redemption funds of said county for the year 1879:

COUNTY FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amount charged Treasurer by | | |
| " Co. Commissioners | $25879 97 | |
| " seated tax collected for '74-6 | 316 61 | |
| " " " 77-8 | 2441 42 | |
| " " " 79 | 13223 97 | |
| watch tax collected '77-8-9 | 129 97 | |
| Watch " " '74-5-6-9 | 2850 34 | |
| Am't due Treasurer Gallup | 8000